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TERMS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum

Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN LARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

a directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00, The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debta of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS.

WESDELL PHILLIPS.

To In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slavehol lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SCURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR PONISION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGIFIVE SLAVES -- AN engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the ment of the nation is to establish an artific majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 21.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1036.

THE LIBERATOR.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

American Anti-Slavery Society.

After the highly interesting public Anniversary of the Society, held on the morning of Wednesday, May 10, at the church of Rev. Dr. Ciapin, the Society com menced, in the afternoon of the same day, at 34 o'clock, its series of meetings for discussion, conversation and isiness, at Hope Chapel Lecture-room. The President called the Society to order.

It was moved by Rev. S. J. MAY, of Syracuse, N. Y., and seconded, That a Committee of three persons be nominated by the Chair, to report the Committees and other officers needed at this Annual Meeting.

SAMUEL J. MAY, OLIVER JOHNSON, and ASA FAIR-BANKS, were nominated and chosen said Committee. Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER expressed the hope that a large Committee-of forty or more-might be chosen, hold frequent sessions during this Annual Meeting, and deliberate upon the large amount of business be

The President replied that arrangements had been nade for meetings similar to those proposed by Mrs.

While the Committee of Nomination were out, Rev. Andrew T. Foss, of New Hampshire, addressed the ecting on several topics of prominent and immediate nterest in the Anti-Slavery cause. He said :-

I did not expect, upon my entrance here, that I ould be called on to say a word. I only hoped that I should be permitted the opportunity of quietly acting the part of a listener. I did not come here ' to take for I did that many years ago. However, my friends, when called on, I am anxious to serve the cause. It has often occurred to me with very great ce, that people generally do not look on slavery i the light in which it should be viewed-I mean, that of a great crime. I venture to say, that the majority of the people in New York do not see, or pretend not to see, any thing criminal in it, and that, if they were ned as to their belief, one half of them would eav that the negro was not a man. If the ministers of the churches were asked, Is the negro a man? perhaps they would reply. He is. If the deacons of the church were asked, perhaps they would answer in the affirmative, unless they had sons planters at the South, or had taken heavy mortgages on slave property. But none of us really look at slavery as we look at other sins. For instance, we do not regard slavery as we do piracy, nor do we shrink from contact with the slaveholder of the South with the same degree of horror as we would from contact with a man fresh from the high seas, and red with blood. If it were announced now, in this city, that one man out of every seven of the white population-I mean, one out of each seven of the few who can truly assert that they have no negro blood in them-were to be seized, and sold into Africa, it would use a great storm of indignation. This arises from that the negro is not looked on as a man, but as a being with whom slavery agrees, just as the operation of skinning agrees with an eel, because, as the boy said, " he is used to it.' Sir, how are the Southern planters treated when they visit this city? They have the best rooms in the hotels set apart for their use, they are re-New York is not alone; for we find that, in Boston, the abominable negro hunters,-the ignorant, debauch-

her dead, than see her joined with a man whose hands were covered with blood. But he will, Sir, marry her to a slaveholder. The Rev. Mr. Savage, of New Hampire, a neighbor of mine, married his daughter to a Sonthern planter, and immediately afterwards his abolitionism fled from the old priest, from his wife, and from his children, for they could see that slavery was a very excellent institution,—as if the slaveholder had married the entire family. Mr. Foss continued to argue that the American slave

ed, lewd, corrupt men, who live by hunting down ne-

gross with dogs-were not only, on the occasion of a re-

the carriages of the leading merchants. Did the mer-chants care for these men? No, they despised them

and their occupation, but they wished to truckle to the

patronage of the Southern slave-hunter. What man of

proper feeling would marry his daughter to a slave-

ler-I mean, to a pirate? Sir, he would rather see

was not regarded as a man by the American Church. very Bible Society itself, meeting in this city this

strike at the root of the matter. Some people say that the bill won't pass; and Mr. Morrison, a member of not pass. He said that he would cut the Democratic that friend Bennett, (I don't know whose friend he is, in particular,) mys in to-day's Herald that it will pass; afoot, Bennett is sure to know all about it. (Laughter and applause.) I think the bill will pass, because the South has never yet been defeated, and all these bargains and compacts have been trampled under foot by , from 1787 up to this time. The South has always disregarded all authority; consequently, the point we end to make is, that the people must understand that there can be no bargains with slaveholders, and no compact with slavery. The people must be made to believe that slavery is a curse, and that the black man is a man. The speaker thought there was too much prejudice in the North, even among anti-slavery men, against color. He had no such prejudice, and regarded the black man precisely the same as the white man. of a white man. do away with this prejudice, there is a great deal of effort needed. The condition of New York was very had. Mr. Foss thought the pulpits were nearly all for slavery, Dr. Spring's particularly. And from these

sentiment. Dr. Spring says a state of servitude is the best for the black man. The grog-shop keeper says—

An OUTSIDER—who announced that his name was hat he had ever seen.

The Committee on organization of the meeting re- and when he heard it assailed, he must defend it. orted the following Committees, &c. :-

Committee on Business-Wendell Phillips, Boston; nnati; Edward M. Davis, Philadelphia; Oliver John- postpone the subject till to-morrow. on, New York; William H. Topp, Albany; Richard Glazier, Jr Michigan; Amy Post, Rochester; S. H. Gay, Staten Island; Francis Jackson, Boston; Robert ciety was held at Hope Chapel Lecture-room, and plans Purvis, Byberry, Pa.; Lydia Mott, Albany; C. L. Re- for furthering the cause were offered and discussed. ond, Salem, Mass.; Sarah Pugh, Philadelphia; Abby K. Foster, Worcester; Samuel J. May, Syracuse.

Committee on Finance-Jas. Miller McKim, Phil- The Society assembled, according to adjournment, thony, Rochester; J. W. Loguen, Syracuse; Josephine dent.

und Quincy, Dedham, Mass.; Andrew T. Foss, New- also reported by the Business Committee :-Jacob Walton, Michigan.

harles S. S. Griffing, Ohio.

After a single amendment, incorporated above, the nmittee's report was unanimously adopted.

Rev. S. J. May, of Syracuse, moved that the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Society, next autumn, be held n the city of Syracuse, on the 20th and 30th of Sept. The motion was seconded, and after some remarks, as unanimously adopted. OLIVER JOHNSON suggested, as we were to have this

tions of it as time would allow. EDMUND QUINCY said that as the report was quite

luminous, it had been deemed best by the Executive ommittee to omit its reading now, either in whole or Voted, That when we adjourn, it be to meet again in this place to-morrow, at 94 o'clock ; and that the hours | per

with the Slave Power is, THE DISSOLUTION OF THE EX-

the fact, that the white man is regarded as a man, but | ing a convention of Liberty and Slavery to make a | Mr. Purvis-I don't suppose he has. government. There is only one ground where Slavery Mr. Max-No; he was speaking to the popular idea. and Liberty can meet—that is a battle-ground, and the Lalso wanted to say something about Mrs. Foster's re-battle-cry should be, 'Liberty or Death!' The idea marks on Mr. Furness's speech. Mr. Furness's speech of Slavery and Liberty living together under the same was not sufficiently plain, but he meant to say that evbe met in this way by all true friends of the cause. He never wished to say any thing to cloak over the sins ceived into society, and they even go so far as publicly to proclaim themselves slaveholders. In this respect, ror in giving the same rights to Liberty and Slaveshould come to New York, no church would recognize highly creditable to him. him, and no pulpit would receive him. Now, can a Mr. RENSSELAER (colored) was glad this explanation admitted? The name of Christ has become a high tower, to which all abominations resort. The name of the Christian's God has become a bulwark of defence of American slavery, and all the outrages which have been practised under it. No man's rights can be ascertaized by reference to a Pilly of the control of the do not care aught for any such book or constitution, when the question of Liberty or Slavery is to be considered. The mass of the people venerate the Constitution. We should endeavor to do away with this. I thank God that I am a traitor to that Constitution. I Mr. PURVIS thought the allusion was unnecessary also, that I am an infidel to the popular religion of this that he was honest enough to acknowledge his blood. week, refuses to give the Bible to the slaves, and he Slavery as to Liberty. I marvel that our friends in faithful servant." week, refuses to give the Bible to the slaves, and he challenged proof to the contrary. The founders of the American Constitution seem to have held that slavery was an innocent thing. They always intended that fugitive slaves should be returned.

The Nebraska Bill and the Fugitive Slave Law are matters of new points. The slaves are the slaves have a proposed for the contract of twenty millions of people. What effect can laws passed by pirates have? The only alternative left for this by pirates have? The only alternative left for this slave, as though it were not done to a man. Let us not matters of new points. Congress from New Hampshire, told me the bill would practical means adopted to place this matter before the abroad, because they have been so vilely treated by the African slavery, when it should say American slavery. present Congress. Following out the same idea, Mr. Wright said, hypothetically, he would be glad to see

> sold as a slave. Mr. Quincy-Have n't ye? (Great laughter.) Mr. Weight-The question answers itself. I hope all editors and others never will say any thing about that. slaves nearly white being sold, in order to enhance the Andrew Jackson Davis said, he thought the colo

the error mentioned by the speaker; and though he was told, would be most injuriously affected, if he (Mr. agreed with him in his opinion, he thought that if all the blacks should turn white, there would be a mighty effort made to free them.

Davis) should take any prominent part in the anti-slature of the consideration of the properties of the consideration of the should identify the first resolution is wrong. The Society has been endeavoring for twenty years to change public distribution of pamphlets, as the best plan to disseminate opinion. When public opinion is changed on the questions of the consideration of pamphlets, as the best plan to disseminate opinion. pulpits, and from all the grog-shops, comes up the same effort made to free them.

A d-d nigger is n't fit for any thing else but a slave.' IRVING-came forward and opposed the resolution. The speaker rather preferred to hear it from the grog- When our Lord (said he) cast out a devil, he did not shop than the pulpit-it seemed more natural. This destroy the human body. It is a grievous thing to derejudice could be overcome by the education of a gen- stroy the Union. It is the growth of ages, and was put ration, and anti-slavery mothers should commence in force by men superior to those present. He was opwith their children, and take the New Testament as posed to shavery, but desired to know, if the Union was their guide. It was the best book on the rights of man dissolved, where the government to replace it was to come from. He had sworn to protect the Constitution,

Mr. GARRISON-I apprehend that our Lord has not much to do with the Constitution. Our friend has Lucretia Mott, Philadelphia; Henry B. Blackwell, Cin-

At six o'clock, the meeting adjourned.

Evening. A private meeting of members of the So-

elphia; Rowland Johnson, New York; Susan B. An- and at 10 o'clock, were called to order by the Presi-

Griffing, Salem, Ohio; Lauren Wetmore, New York. The resolution before the meeting, on the dissolution Committee on Officers for the ensuing Year-Ed- of the Union, was read again; and the following was

Hampshire; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island; Edw. Spald- Resolved, That an Anti-Slavery conscience which is ng, Connecticut; Pliny Sexton, New York; Allen Ag- bounded by 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, inw, Pennsylvania; Jacob L. Brotherton, New Jersey; stead of presenting any barrier to the aggressions of the Slave Power, may be safely disregarded and scoffed Assistant Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr. Boston; at by the South, as hypocritical in its pretended opposition to slavery, cowardly in its spirit, and spasmodic in its action.

Mr. Punvis, (colored,) of Pa., desired to say a word in relation to the remarks of Rev. Mr. Furness yesterday. Mr. Furness said that Mr. Purvis was wealthy enough to purchase connection with a white skin; but with credit to himself, he saw fit not to do so. Now, said Mr. Purvis, I do not think that any thing of this sort should be said. He was proud of his blood, of the year a report of the Executive Committee, that this his veins. He hoped that nothing of the sort would be would be a suitable opportunity to hear it, or such porwas that of an honest man. He knew that it would be taken up by persons now inimical to the cause. He had heard that one person, who should be the last to say any thing against this Society, (Frederick Douglass,) would have something to say about it in his next pa-

this place to-morrow, at 34 o'clock; and that the hours of of 94, A. M., 3 and 74, P. M., be assigned as the hours of introducing him to the assembly yesterday, in Dr. chapin's church. It entirely disconcerted him; he ing of Committees, and immediate members of the Sothere was any one principle which he had learned in Mr. Garrison proposed the following resolution :- this movement, it was that the rights of individuals-Mr. Garrison proposed the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the one grand vital issue to be made ith the Slave Power is the presentation of the skin. He hoped that, henceforth, no allusion would be made to color

overnment is an utter absurdity, and the issue should ery Christian church should be an anti-slavery church.

ry. This country denies God, or, if it believes in God, ing more about color. Mr. Furness meant to say that I do not. According to the common acceptation of the Mr. Purvis was light enough to pass for a white man, term, Jesus knew nothing about Christianity. If he but chose to pass as a colored man. It is certainly

follower of Jesus go where his Master would not be had been made. He had felt injured yesterday, but felt

by reference to a Bible, a law, or a constitution. I for the information of the audience. It was idle to say

could not be an honest man, otherwise. I thank God, in his case. It was no great compliment to him to say

country, and of all Christendom. The tendency of our Mr. GARBISON said that was very well; but though government is to destroy in the minds of men all ideas no person could do anything specially meritorious in of a true God of love and justice. We desire to dissimply discharging his duty, still the award to such in solve the Union, because it gives the same protection to the 'last great day' is to be, 'Well done, good and

matters of no particular moment to abolitionists; we country is the utter moral degradation of the people, talk of three millions of colored men in bondage, but or the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a three millions of MEN-no matter about their color. new Northern republic. And I should like to see some Who are the slaves? They are Americans of the second practical means adopted to place this matter before the people. They are ready for it; there is a great feeling in slavery in Virginia. The Tribsne talks about

Mr. RENSSELARE (colored) thought it would be diffiand I have always found, that if there's any deviltry slavery spread over the country, and white men sold in the market. He would be glad to see Franklin Pierce public sentiment was rising up in favor of the colored man. He, for one, did not desire to be identified with the wicked white men of this country.

of the act.

Mr. Johnson-It is done with a good motive, beGarrison had some specks upon him when seen through cause we can more easily reach the hearts of white the medium of the New York Herald. (Laughter and applause.) Since he had been in the city, he had been Mr. WRIGHT-I never would consent to espouse so told, in an admonitory way, that among his best friends, hurtful an error. As far as the atrocity of the act is concerned, the sale of a black man is the same as that large and increasing class at the South; that he already had numerous readers there, and a very large sale for Charles L. Remond said that he had fallen into his publications might easily be secured. All this, he

to be his duty to take the earliest opportunity to express the deep and entire interest he felt in this movement, and in this Society. His whole mind and heart, his entire being, led him to identify himself most entirely with the cause. (Loud applause.) So far as he ject, and the Finance Committee proceeded to the dishad real friends at the South, he did not fear that any of them would be alienated from him by this declaration on his part.

Mr. Davis sat down amidst general applause.

Mr. Invino made a fifteen minutes speech, in which he recapitulated all the arguments heretofore used in

Mr. H. C. WRIGHT said that the prejudice against olor went further than was generally supposed. If the colored man desired to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, he was liable to be shot down like a beast. So, if he attempted to take his proper social position, he was liable to be shot down like a dog. There is no liberty in this land for man as man. It is not a local-it is a national feeling. They should be alluded to by us as men and women-no color about it. Mr. Wright wanted to see the prejudice

Mr. Gabrison said a white man could no more be a Christian at the South than a black man.

J. MILLER McKin objected to the frequent repetition

ways, that we are far as the poles asunder from the nia. first, either claim that we are the true church, (as did ney Howard Gay. Luther and Melancthon,) and repudiate the churches, pulpits, and clergy of the land generally as the heretics, who were to be excommunicated from the true Christian body; or, second, proclaim it openly and everywhere, that we are the infidels, always at the same time making it definitely understood that it is to the false, cruel, pro-slavery religion that we are infidel.

Mr. McKim said he differed in some points from Mr. Phillips, and agreed with him in others He did not think it advisable for Mr. Wright, especially, to be ntinually ringing the changes upon the words infidel, God, and the devil.

fidel, and then to hear him do so himself. The principle of this Society was not founded upon any system of by our defence of the rights of man. But she thought HENRY C. WRIGHT said—I like that resolution very much. I do not intend to go into a discussion of the audience to Mr. Purvis so strongly. Mr. Furness this government. They made the first mistake in calling a convention of Liberty and Slavery to make a make a color.

Mr. May, of Mass., apologized for Mr. Furness. That gentleman never should have called the attention of the audience to Mr. Purvis so strongly. Mr. Furness has no color prejudice.

Mr. May, of Mass., apologized for Mr. Furness. That gentleman never should have called the attention of the audience to Mr. Purvis so strongly. Mr. Furness has no color prejudice.

Mr. Purvis—I don't suppose he has. and that the praying should be done at home. This might seem an infidel suggestion, but Mrs. Mott had me to care little for the world's opinion. She desired that the Society should prove its faith by its works.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER-I shall say nothing of my have vocal prayer, and such prayer be arbitrarily apthe principle upon which this Society was organized. We have settled the question, that we have no right to introduce any religious form or service at all into our proceedings. That principle has been clearly announced and distinctly set forth; so I hope, from this time forward, there will be no attempt made to trample upon the principle upon which we were founded. If an Episcopalian comes in here, and thinks it can do good to the cause to read a written prayer, I do not object; or if the Catholic wants to come here to count his beads. believing that by so doing he will advance the work, I will stand by him; or if a Pagan comes here, and wants gious exercise, it would be utterly despotie.

should be permitted to be heard here, I believe I fall do all other acts, except to hold slaves. should be permitted to be heard here, I believe I fall within the limits of that definition, if I propound not so much positive statements of my own, as questions for those interested in this anti-slavery cause. It seems to me that this Society would take a much stronger hold upon the public mind at this day, if it should begin by establishing the basis on which the claim to human work of slavery, and that was all. The common sense of the world believes that the American Union is the best governed area, established: and the speaker did not freedom rests by virtue of a universal principle. I beg to ask on what scientific basis it is claimed that the slave has a right to be free? It seems to me that if that slave has a right to be free? It seems to me that if that question be answered scientifically and rightly, it will be an answer which, by its broad generalization of hube an answer which, by its broad generalization of hube an answer which, by its broad generalization of hube an answer which, by its broad generalization of hube an answer which, by its broad generalization of hube an answer which, by its broad generalization of hube an answer which, by its broad generalization of hube an answer which, by its broad generalization of hube an answer which, by its broad generalization of hube an answer which, by its broad generalization of hube and the properties of t man rights, will take a greater hold upon the convic-tions of mankind than the mere opinion of individuals er, but they can stand it, if others do. We have been

intil the morning session was now far advanced.

in this city. Under these circumstances, he had felt it, the principles of the association. They wanted \$2,500 , tion of slavery, if it is necessary that the Union should

[The said Committee subsequently reported that the sum of about \$800 had been raised in cash and

Voted, That at the close of this evening's meeting, the public meetings of the Society be adjourned, sine die, and that the time to-morrow be devoted to a strictly business meeting of the Executive Committee, and of

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment. The President called to order.

the members of this Society and its auxiliaries.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock.

EDNUND QUINCY, from the Committee on the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, reported the following names of persons to constitute said officers :-

President-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

lendy, Theodore B. Moses, New Hampshire; Patten Davis, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Massachusetts; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island; James B. Whitcomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. May, Thomas Mcby our speakers of the idea that we are 'infidels.' The Clintock, Isaac Post, Pliny Sexton, New York; Robert members of the Society understand the meaning of this Purvis, Edward M. Davis, Thos. Whitson, Pennsylvaadmission, but others do not. He denied that there ex- nia; Alfred Gibbs Campbell, New Jersey; Thomas isted the least ground for the charge, in any correct Garrett, Delaware; Thomas Donaldson, William Stedman, Joseph Barker, Ohio; William Hearn, Indiana; WENDELL PHILLIPS differed from Mr. McKim, to some Joseph Merritt, Thomas Chandler, Cyrus Fuller, Michextent. He thought that we should, in our papers and igan; John Wichell, Illinois; James A. Shedd, Iowa; by our speakers, always make it clear, in one of two Caleb Green, Minnesota; Georgiana B. Kirby, Califor

churches and the religion of this country. We should, Corresponding Secretaries-Edmund Quincy, Syd-

Recording Secretary-Wendell Phillips. Treasurer-Francis Jackson.

Executive Committee-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Fran eis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman Wendell Phillips, Anne Warren Weston, Sydney Howard Gay, Eliza Lee Follen, James Russell Lowell, Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr., William I. Bow-

OLIVER JOHNSON, from the Committee of Arrangenents, made an explanatory statement with regard to the programme. He said: The responsibility of issuing a programme for the proceedings of this Anniversapeaker talk about ringing the changes on the word intwo others in this city, a Committee of Arrangements. I corresponded with Mr. May, of Boston, and have his ple of this Society was not founded upon any system of religion. We give evidence of our allegiance to God been done. There was an objection to the announcement beforehand of a prayer. In this, it seemed to me that there was not much danger of this Society being there was no departure from our principles. There is

Secretary.

Mr. BLACKWELL, of Cincinnati, opposed the resolutions, particularly the first-first, because it was untrue; and, secondly, because, if it was true, it should views upon the subject; but I say that if there be one the proposition, that, to be an abolitionist, one must be not go out as the opinion of the Society. By adopting a disunionist, you rule out nine tenths of the anti-slave pointed as a portion of the exercises, it is setting aside ry men and women of the country. You should regard the one issue solely, and not injure that issue by discussing side questions-such as the value of Bible revelations-and any anti-slavery speaker who talks about the divinity of Christ or the value of Bible revelations should be called to order, and directed to confine himself to the question. We do not come here to shock the prejudices of Christians of any denomination, or of Infidels either. He did not desire that the abolition of slavery should be postponed until we can all agree on religious questions, or until we have all become disunionists. Slavery flourished outside of the Union. A clause was struck out of the Declaration of Independto offer some Pagan homage, I will stand by him, if he ence condemning slavery, and the compromise of 1787 to offer some Pagan homage, I will stand by him, if he be a good abolitionist. (Applause.) But I say that, compromises, and slavery would exist after the Union should you bind us all to any particular form of reli-had been abolished. If the Union was abolished toious exercise, it would be utterly despotic.

Stephen Pearl Andrews.—Under the statement of be another, and perhaps a worse one, on the next day. the lady who has just occupied the floor, that any indi-vidual who has an idea which he or she believes to be for the furtherance of the purposes of this Society, Slaveholders'; yet we do and will unite with them to

freedom rests by virtue of a universal principle. I beg ernment ever established; and the speaker did not in session two days, and during that time, we have had EDWARD M. Davis rose to a question of order. He hought this whole discussion quite irregular, Two resolutions had been regularly brought before the Society all away, and speak only on the main question. There at the commencement of this session. Mr. Purvis had never was a thoroughly perfect government; but the requested leave to make a personal statement, and had perfection of government cannot be the abolition of done so. One topic after another had been introduced, government. We should confine government to its lentil the morning session was now far advanced.

After a few explanatory remarks by Mr. Andrews would have the right to go down to South Carolina, and Mr. Irving, the question of Finance was announced by the President to be the subject now in order.

Wendell Prillips said that the great end of the Soto do any thing of the sort. According to the Consticiety was to support the Anti-Slavery Standard, and tution, the government has no pro-slavery or anti-slathe very few agents they employed. Agents were few very powers. They have power to return apprentices -they could not be made-they grew. He had no wish but not fugitive slaves ; consequently, New York care to tempt agents into the field; but when the right sort stand on the Constitution, and refuse to aid the South of man appeared, they had always been able to support in the execution of the compacts or compromises. So him. The Standard paper was their great expense; there-are just as good abolitionists who believe in the but, if they could not reach men by means of agents, Union as those who do not believe in it; and conse-

be abolished, it will be dissolved soon enough. In the great West, it is ridiculous to talk about disunion, because the people have so many social ties. Mrs. Foster can do no good by propounding her dectrines in

charges made against him by Mrs. Foster, and said that when Douglass came to Cincinnati, he spoke of this Society and of Mr. Garrison only with respect. He said he had changed his religious opinions, but never that he had been misled by Mrs. Foster, Mr. Garrison, or any one else.

We should endeavor to unite all shades of opinion and all classes of religious belief. It seems unwise to shock the feelings of Christians who may be narrowminded, by railing at government and religious systems, and cause them to withdraw from the meeting; and it should be the rule, that speakers should be obliged to confine themselves to the question.

Mr. Quincy replied to Mr. Blackwell, and held that the Society was not responsible for any chance speeches which might be made. The official record of the Socie-Vice Presidents-Peter Libbey, Maine; Luther Me- ty would show that it had confined itself to the antislavery question alone.

Mr. BLACKWELL said he did not make the charge or the Society as a Society, but that some of its speakers had dragged in extraneous matters, and thus the report had gone abroad that the Society was responsible

Mr. QUINCY-I cannot affirm that there have not been singular cases of the sort which the gentleman represents. When I have been in the chair. I have always checked them; but there must be a degree of lib-erty for speakers, and different chairmen have different pinions on this point. Our meetings would not be ear so interesting, if speakers should be confined closely to the question.

In regard to the dissolution of the Union, we uphold the doctrine that it should be dissolved, because it is the pinion of the Society. We take the meaning of the Constitution, as it has been adjudged by Congress, by the Supreme Court, and we refuse to swear allegian to it, or to vote under it, or to appoint persons to hold office under it. We refuse to accede to the demands of the Constitution, and it is a matter of personal honor, that, as we refuse to do duty under it, we should also efuse its privileges. Politically speaking, we think we are doing right in holding up to the American people the idea that a Union cemented with the blood of the slave should not exist a day. And that by these means we can bring about the effect better than by any other

Mr. Quincy denied that this was the best governeent. I hardly know, he said, of any government in he world that I would not prefer to live under, (hisses,) ecause there is no other government in the world which does not protect its citizens. To be sure, we in New York and New England have protection for property, but we do not get it from the American Union (Hisses and applause.) We inherit it from our English and Dutch ancestors. Here, in one State, a colored man is eligible to any office; and in another, under the ame flag, he is locked un.

Mr. BLACKWELL-Is that in accordance with or in defiance of the Constitution?

Mr. Quincy-That's no matter. My point is, that the Constitution is good for nothing, because it does not protect its citizens. When citizens of Massachusetts were sold into slavery in South Carolina, Mr. Hoar went there to commence a legal action, to try the issue. He was abused, and kicked out of the State, and the Legislature of South Carolina made a law, making it felony for any Massachusetts man to come there and commence such an action in the federal courts, for such purpose. What was the use of the Union, the Contution, and the Federal Government, to Hon. Samuel Hoar? Mr. Garrison is an outlaw in half of this country, for no crime, and the Federal Government cannot protect him. In Russia, he could travel all over the country, and be protected. The Constitution is a nullity, a blurred and tattered parchment in one half the country, and Mr. Quincy thought it would be a good thing if it was destroyed. The Constitution displayed the ingenuity of the very devil, and it was very markable that the worst forms of despotism should be so artfully weven into an instrument under the name of

The Union is of no value to the North. We should be richer, happier, stronger and honester, if the South would be good enough to kick us out of the Union. The gentleman desires that public sentiment should be hanged, and that is precisely that which we are endeavoring to do. The great change which has taken place in the public sentiment is acknowledged to be the effect of the persistent agitation of the abolitionists. We have changed public opinion, and we have changed the press, to a great extent. We have arrived at this oint of disunion, and there we intend to stay. We have only done what all revolutionists have done before

us. The American Revolution was begun forty years efore Lexington and Bunker Hill, by the old Puritans, o, in this way, have originated all the great revolutions that have affected society, either for good or bad. That's the course we are pursuing. We have sown the seeds for a change in public sentiment, and hope to reap the fruit in universal liberty.

After some further brief remarks on the resolutions, rom two or three speakers, adjourned to the evening.

Evening. Mr. Gannison in the chair.

Mr. VAN RENSSELAER (colored) said-The people, in his judgment, constituted the true Union. This government was not a government of strength, but one of weakness, because it was either unable or unwilling to protect the weak and the oppressed. He thought it eless to fight against a Union which he believed was but a mere idea - a thing having no existence and no strength. They ought to cease throwing away their strength on this man of straw, and work entirely for the abolition of slavery, by actions that will meet the demand made upon them. If the Union were the cause of slave-owners whipping their slaves, then fight it to the last. But something must be done to make the slave-owners, should they emancipate their slaves tomorrow, recognise the colored race as standing upon an equal position in society.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND referred to Frederick Doug-lass as having sneered at Wendell Phillips, in a speech

which the former made the other evening at the Tabernacle. He believed in the dissolution of the Union ; for he was certain that should 'that glorious event take place, and which he would hail with extreme joy,' the outh would never be able to hold the colored race in bondage. The Union was mean, low, tyrannical, and entirely cowardly, because, through its instrumentality, a dominant majority oppressed an unfortunate minority. If he should glory in any thing, it would be that he was in the van of the glorious phalanz that sought to effect the dissolution of the Union. (Loud applause.)

Rev. S. J. May, of Syracuse, said-It was observed yesterday, that we came not here so much to make speeches as to take sides ; and I come here to take side with those who go for the dissolution of the Union. (Applause.) In the very inception of this enterprise, I had a deep feeling, and expressed it, as you, sir, [to the Chairman, I was a witness. In the first speech made, I foresaw and deeply felt, and said, that this Union would probably have to be dissolved, ere this deep, this damning curse of slavery could be effectually removed from amongst us; and then, I said, 'Let it be dissolv ed '! What have we not done in the last twenty year to open the eyes of the people of this country to the wrongs, and mischiefs, and disastrous consequences in every direction flowing from slavery; and what has been the effect? You know that the sentiment upon the sub ject, favorable to the overthrow of slavery, has been in creasing every where. But, is it not still more obvious, that a determination on the part of the slave autocrats to maintain their system at all hazards, has be come the fixed, the signal, the sole purpose of their ex istence? The slaveholders have another advantage over the North. They are practised politicians from their infancy, and so operate upon our Northern members of Congress for the furtherance of the aims of the South I have come to feel that nothing can be gained by continued union with the slaveholders. The sooner they are made to feel that we execute that Union-that we regard it as a curse to ourselves, and that we long to get rid of it-I think all the sooner will they begin to calculate to themselves the value of the Union. They will come to see that what is a violence to us, is invaluable to them. I go for it on a moral ground also. We live in a connection that is injustious from beginning to end. We are allowing ourselves to be made the tools by which is sustained a system of the most horrible iniquity that the earth has ever supported upon its bosom Should we not long since have renounced all connection with it? So long as we can individually separate our selves from it, do so, and act with one accord to bring the people of the North to say, that a union wit slaveholders is a union with hell. (Loud applause.) H C Wescur thought that no man could truly real

ize to himself the condition of, or sympathize with, the slave, unless he first, as it were, put himself into the position of the bondman. The Constitution, looked at from that point of view, was one of the most perfect pieces of diabolism that the depraved ingenuity of man ever devised. He was astonished at Mr. Blackwell standing up, in the face of any one of the oppressed race, and eulogizing the value of the Union. He believed that those Fourth of July orators, who talked so loudly about this country being the refuge of the oppressed and the home of the free, knew, when they uttered such sentiments, that they spoke what was false The speaker then went on to say, that he had no respect whatever for what this nation calls God. The God of this nation is slavery. Is it not? (Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes.') Then, I say, he is my devil. And be he in heaven or in earth, he who sanctions slavery, I would, as a slave, say that he is a fiend of perdition. I say to slaveholders, your idea of a God who sanctions slavery rises po higher than my idea of a devil does. Slavery takes refuge in the bosom of what this nation calls God'; not in the bosom of the God I recognise, but in the God of the church and clergy. And if you pursue the monster to his last refuge, you find him in that bosom ; and if you drag him by the horns to the altar, and there slay him, you are termed an atheist. Then I glory in such atheism. (Applause.) Mr. Dornance, of Newark, N. J., said, the question

was one of the highest importance. Government was instituted to uphold justice; and the grandest thing in the world was a just man or woman, or government, if there be such a thing. No man (or almost none) is always just; and so the American government is not an embodiment of pure justice. But is it an entire failure to reflect the idea of justice as among the people? If so, it is certainly very short-lived, because it lives by and on the moral sense of the country. But if it be as good as the people, you may destroy the government, and the soul under it will make to itself another body just as bad as the old. You must make a new soul, or you will not get a new body to exist.

Rev. J. W. Loques, of Syracuse, (colored,) said he did not, like many others, come here to take sides; h did that long ago, on the plantation in Tennessee, when, in the chain-gang, he thought he would cease to be a slave, or die trying. I am (he said) I suppose still a slave in the eyes of the American Government. [Sensation.] I cannot wait for emancipation till all the questions brought in here are decided; I cannot wait till the Union is dissolved. I have, for my own part, already dissolved the Union. [Laughter and applause.] What I want is, that my brethren should do as I have done; they should strike the blow for themselves, and not wait for the hair-splitting of politicians and speakers. I made an abolitionist of my master by whipping him. He used to read the Bible to me, and show me how he that disobeyed his master should be beaten with many stripes; then he would lay on the stripes; and I thought I would try if a few would not be good for him also. However, I did not do it neatly, but took him up bodily, and nearly broke his neck by throwing him on the ground. However, he recovered. The slaves should rise en masse, and assert, at any risk, their in alienable right to personal liberty. He (Loguen) was one of the Jerry rescuers, and he was prepared to do anything that was right and just to immediately effect the emancipation of his brethren, and not to wait for doctors of divinity to decide. If he had the power of s god, to infuse into every slave in the land a resolution to rise up to-morrow, and say he should be free, he would do it cheerfully, and not wait for years. Mr. Loguen narrated the sufferings of several men

bers of his family in slavery. He was one of seve brothers and sisters who were sold in their youth by the man called their father.' His mother and all their relatives are now in slavery. Some of the sister were married, and Mr. Loguen described their separation from their children in a manner which seemed t excite the sympathy of the audience. Ww. LLOYD GARRISON said-Much as I respect the

memory of the men who fell at Bunker Hill, as much do I respect the warlike sentiments on the part of his race which have fallen from the lips of our friend who has last spoken. But I do not believe in killing any man for any purpose. Those who oppress the slaves are men of war, not of peace. How can I know that his race, if successful, would not oppress in their turn? cannot trust any man whose spirit is that of war. believe in the example of Jesus Christ and the poble army of martyrs, but not in retaliation. I cannot conceive how there can be two opinions about this question of dissolution. Is not the Union something real and omnipotent? Never has any political constitution in this country taken the colored race as equal to the white. The Anglo-Saxon race have ever pursued then with hate. This one fact is conclusive, if we has no other. The Constitution under which we lived dealt no more fairly with the colored race; and the people know what they agreed to-they understand their own does ment. All the free States may, if they choose, become slave States to-morrow. 'No union with slaveholders religiously or politically'-that is the banner of our Society. Why not religiously? Because the slaveholders require of us, as a condition of union, that a admit that slaveholding is according to religion. The slaveholder has a God who countenances slaveholding— but that is not my God. Why not politically? Be-

cause that political union compels us to enforce the slaveholders claim. We have not taken the initiative in dissolving the Union.—the slaveholder was before us; when I became an abolitionist, he declared me an 'outlaw. There is no Union. I do not see the limit which law. There is no Union. I do not see the limit which slavery is to have. God does. Cuba, Mexico, Brazil,

But, if the anti-slavery cause has lost so much

ourse, those who did, should, to be consistent, feel bound by it, and act on it.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS said he did not rise to attempt rebut the arguments heard here about the Union.

Mr. REMOND-I did understand Mr. Douglass to say

U. S. Constitution was anti-slavery. The two resolutions before the Society were then

ously adopted The following resolution, in regard to the late STE-

PHEN SMITH, of Syracuse, was presented and advocated by Rev. S. J. May, and unanimously adopted :-Resolved. That the Secretary of this Society be re-

uested to make a record of the death of the late STE-PHEN SMITH, of Syracuse; and that he add to it a suitable notice of him as among the first of the people of the city of Syracuse to embrace the anti-slavery cause; to welcome the advocates of that cause to his house and to expose himself and his property with them to the violations, to which, in the early years of our enterprise, the persons and properties of anti-slavery men ere almost everywhere exposed. In the death of that excellent man, this Society has lost one of its earliest friends and most generous contributors.

After some appropriate remarks from Mr. Garrison respecting the character and services of the late JAMES W. WALKER, of Ohio, the following resolution was unan-

Resolved, That in the recent death of JAMES W WALKER, of Ohio, our cause has lost one of its ablest and most devoted advocates-by whom no sacrifice was deemed too great, no peril too imminent to encounter, no labor too arduous to be done, for its advancement and complete triumph over all opposition; to whom thousands at the West are indebted for their conversion to the principle of immediate and unconditional emancination; and whose example of moral intrepidity, and steadfast fidelity to the claims of the enslaved, is wor-

Resolved, That we proffer to our faithful friend and ntiring coadjutor, PARKER PILLSBURY, the deep-felt sympathy of this Society, in view of the serious prostration of his health in a foreign land; and trust that his complete convalescence will be very speedily realized, and he be enabled to bear an uncompromising testimony abroad against the damning sin of slavery in our land; and at last be safely returned to his family and friends, and to the field of his old conflicts and triumphs. OLIVER JOHNSON presented the following preamble

and resolution :-The Executive Committee being unable to submit

this meeting their Twenty-first Annual Report, Voted, That they be urgently requested to prepare

and publish the same as speedily as possible. meetings of the Society were then adjourned, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. Rec. Sec'y.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., CHARLES S. S. GRIPPING, Assistant Secretaries

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

THE LATE JAMES W. WALKER FROM ABBY KELLEY POSTER.

WOLCOTT'S MILLS, (Indiana,) April 25, 1854. DEAR FRIEND: As I am in a field of labor never before tried by the anti-slavery lecturer, you will not be surprised when I say that it was not till within a few days that the Bugle of the 8th inst. came into my hands. When my eye rested on the letter from New Lyme, announcing the sudden death of our gifted and devoted J. W. Walker, I cluded the Clergymen of the St and still again. But still I could not bring mysen to believe the dreadful intelligence. Since then, a few days have passed, and as I got no later paper, and am here among those who have never known and am here among those who have never known everywhere of the want of moral and mental cultured and therefore cannot sympathize with a size of this degraded race. me, I must speak of him to you. It may relieve me. Ever since he threw himself into the antinever seen so much of him, and therefore I have not they had no incentive to do good. past winter. We attended several Conventions equality, socially, but as members of Christ's with him in Michigan. Mr. Foster and myself were equally surprised and delighted to find how would feel elevated, and we would be less likely to powerful a speaker he was. We often remarked to our friends, that he had made greater improvement deny but that the tendency of the 8

Yet one word about his spirit of devotion and clusion.

The Rev. J. M. Douglas addressed the Convergence. Michigan Anti-Slavery Society. We must remember that he only lectured a part of the year, and received pay only for the time he lectured. Again, his health was poor, and his lecturing labors were far, very far more severe than was the labor of delineating. But he decided that he could be more useful in the former than in the latter service, and is decided that he could be more useful in the former than in the latter service, and is decided that would discover that the could be more useful in the former than in the latter service, and is decided that would vote for the admission.

The Rev. Mr. Newton considered it to be his duty to advocate the question of right, in the sight of God. Gentlemen might make distinctions, but

The last time I saw him, he was full of hope and bright anticipations—laying plans for his family, and for the advancement of the cause to which he had so long and ardently devoted himself. The Michigan friends were urging him to remove there. How much they were all expecting of him! Yes, how much we were all expecting of him! Yes, how much we were all expecting of him! How often, as I have lain my weary head on my pillow, and felt how little I could endure now, compared with former years, have I thanked God that our friend, instead of failing, was strengthening and increasing in ability. And is it possible he is called away! Oh, who shall rise to fill his place in the great warfare for freedom! Let our young friends answer this question. How much talent is The last time I saw him, he was full of hope and they are morally

South America, the isles of the ocean, will be gained to it by the strength of the North. With the North, the South is all-powerful; without it, she could not stand as a confederacy, and her fall would be the fall of slavery. I am for the abolition of clavery, and therefore for the dissolution of that Union which is the support of slavery. [Applause.]

Lucretia Mott said, that if the resolution were passed, the Society would be pledged to no union, politically or religiously, with slaveholders, and thence to no union in commerce or manufactures.

W. L. Garrison said he did not take that view; of Monday on my way to the anniversary of the Monday on my way to the anniversary of the said, fit the anti-slavery cause has lost so much in the early departure of our friend, what has not his family lost? That lone mother and those little children! No relatives in this country, and but a small circle of acquaintances. Mr. Walker has been were much engaged abroad that his family has been very much retired, and therefore can have but few acquaintances. He was to them their all. My heart bleeds for them. Anti-Slavery lecturers don't grow rich. Don't let us forget the widow and the fatherless. Mr. Foster was here about three weeks, before returning to attend to our some eight weeks.

three weeks, before returning to attend to our spring's work on the farm. I am to leave next Monday on my way to the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Did my strength permit, I should remain in Indiana during the entire summer, and lecture in the villages during the busy scason and the short evenings. I have never been in any new fold when there were a more results. As apprehended by Mr. Garrison, he added, it is a curse and a crime; there are others who do not apprehend it is a newly settled section, and therefore possessed so, and I am among them. In view of the contemptuof little wealth, it puts to shame many of our older ous manner in which I have been mentioned, I wish to fields, in its generous contributions to a fund to be say that I did not speak, as Mr. Remond says I did, appropriated to the diffusion of our glorious prinasy that I did not speak, as Mr. Remond says I did, disparagingly of Mr. Phillips's remarks. I merely said I did not subscribe to a sentiment uttered yesterday, without mentioning Mr. Phillips's name; I said that political anti-slavery, which was pronounced a failure, was not so. If it were carried out, it would be no failure. This is what I said; if it was wrong, judge ye. in her what was done in Ohio some eight years since. The farther we go South, the greater will Mr. Remond—I did understand Mr. Douglass to say since. The farther we go South, the greater which what he has recounted; but he said more. In a ridiculous attitude, as well as manner, he said, on the last large an admixture of the 'poor trash,' which, with all its moral and intellectual degradation, slavery. Mr. G. W. F. Mellen, of Boston, claimed that the after cursing with its heaviest curses, has crowd north of the Ohio. Still, there is a sufficiently large element of intelligence in the northern and central portions of the State, when called into action by a thorough agitation, to relieve the State of its execrable black code. After the coming harvest, we must have a large corps in Indians.

In sorrow yet in hope, Yours very truly, A. K. FOSTER.

The following Resolutions were passed by the xecutive Committee of the Michigan Anti-Slavery So ciety, at a meeting held at Adrian, May 7th :-

Resolved, That we have heard with emotions deep grief, of the death of our valued friend James W. Walker, whose society and labors among us during the past few years have left an impression ot to be effaced by time.

Resolved, That the transition to another sphere

of our indefatigable and devoted fellow-laborer has left a void in the anti-slavery ranks which cannot soon be replaced; and in the silencing of that eloment voice, we feel the slave has lost one of his nost effective advocates.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved and

afflicted family of the deceased, the expression of our warmest and heartfelt sympathy, assuring them that they have been the objects of our daily thoughts, and that from our knowledge of the man and the friend, we can in some degree appreciate their loss of the husband and the father.

From the Philadelphia Register.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. The following rule of the regulations was called up, according to notice given to the

Tuesday, for the purpose of having it repealed : It is bereby declared that the African Church of St

It is hereby declared that the African Unuren of St. Thomas is not entitled to send a clergyman or deputies to the Convention, or to interfere with the general gov-ernment of the Church, this condition being made in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of such-church, at present.—Journal, June, 1843. No church in this diocese, in like peculiar circum-stances with the African Church of St. Thomas, shall be

entitled to send a clergyman or deputies to the Convention, or to interfere with the general government of the church.—Journal, 1843, p. 33. The Rev. Mr. Spackman had always been oppos

The Rev. Mr. Spackman had always oven opposed to the admission of this church, but he had changed his views in reference to the matter. He thought its members would be benefitted morally, and as Christians, by admitting them to seats in this Convention. He did not believe they had an indefeasible right to seats on this floor, and he would not therefore make an appeal to the sympa-thies of the Convention in their behalf, but he thought they would be greatly benefitted. He could not see that public good was to be served by

a refusal to admit them.

The memorial from St. Thomas's Church, asking for the repeal of the 8th section, as given above, was then read.

Rev. Dr. Howe opposed the repeal of the article. He could not see how those attached to St. Thomas's Church would suffer by being excluded. He was fearful that, if they were here by representation, they would suffer more than at pre not conceive that this Diocese should be influenced by the Convention of New York.

The Rev. Mr. Beasly advocated the repeal the article, and thought when a church with all the conditions of the Convention, it should be permitted to have a representation.

Dr. Howe did not consider that the church had

complied with all the requisites. Rev. Dr. Hare thought the eighth rule which exdeath of our gifted and devoted J. W. Walker, I felt that it could not be. I read it again and again, and still again. But still I could not bring myself to believe the dreadful intelligence. Since then, a few days have passed, and as I got no later paper.

He believed it to be a mere outward degradation, slavery cause, I have valued him highly, and conslavery cause, I have valued him highly, and considered his services above all price. But I have No road to emolument or to position, and therefore wer seen so much of him, and therefore I have not they nad no incomes to come among us on an charles so fully to appreciate him, as during the Church does not ask to come among us on an charles of Christ's within the three last years, than any other person within the circle of our acquaintance. Not unfrequently his power over his audiences was absolutely irresistible. He carried friends and foes all cleans to the carried friends and the carried friends and the carried friends and the

along together, whether they would or no, and compelled them to do homage to his cause. After such triumphs, my husband would go to his chamber, and when we were alone, say to me, that he chial connexions with their Churches. The six chial connexions with their Churches. The six chial connexions with their Churches. felt that he was never made for a public speaker.

He realized so deeply his lack of ability, when listening to such eloquence. For myself, I always felt that the one talent must not be withheld from such a work as must be performed before the slaves shall be free.

Yet our word about his spirit of devotion and

ceiving after the rate of \$500 per year, and bearing his own travelling expenses, as agent of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society. We must remember the seats in this body! He hoped all would vote for

lineating. But he decided that he could be more useful in the former than in the latter service, and therefore declined what would have been to him more than double the salary he was then receiving.

The Rev. Mr. Award considers to the decided that he could be more to advocate the question of right, in the sight of God. Gentlemen might make distinctions, but when they had finished, they would discover that the ground on which they are excluded is merely because of their peculiar situation, and because of their peculiar situation, and because they are morally degraded. He did not believe deeraded. He did not believe

ges quoted by Dr. H. proved that the applicants then considered themselves in a state of tutelage. They were received in the fellowship of the church, received in the fellowship of the enurce, tunion, but not in the Convention, by discharge their political responsibilities, without hinduced discharge their political responsibilities, without hinduced discharge their political responsibilities. and in communion, but not in the Convention, their deputies. A colored minister was ordain

at length in favor of the repeal, and the admission of the deputies from the church of St. Thomas, to seats in the Convention. The real question was ly with women, not a woman would be missed from the not so much one of social familiarity, as whether it household, any more than so many drops from the flowwere not for the advancement of the religion of the ling river. Millions of mothers, wives, daughters and Lord Jesus Christ, to admit colored churches to sisters would still be left to look after family affairs—to equal privileges with our own, and therefore to

ipso facto, in union with the Church, and therefore ture-to see that she cannot innocently ignore th

lay on the table the resolution in reference to the admission of St. Thomas African Church. The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and the vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and

by orders, on the resolution to rescind the 8th rule HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA, from its Discovery to the follows—yeas 70, and 27 nays of the clergy. Laity

—74 churches voted as follows:—32 yeas and 41
nays. So the resolution to rescind was lost.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, MAY 26, 1854.

THE NEBRASKA BOLL PASSED-ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF THE SLAVE POWER.

The deed is done-the Slave Power is again victorius. On Monday, the U. S. House of Representatives ponents, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, moved his substitute for the Bill (bein -in subversion of plighted faith, in utter disregard informed individuals, who had long resided in the counical as can be conceived of or consummated here on lating to its primitive history, and the customs and in earth—the deed is accomplished. A thousand times ac- stitutions of its early inhabitants. Under these circursed be the Union which has made this possible!

N. E. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The Annual Meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Boston, in the Melo- Memoir of Butler Wilmarth, M. D.; one of the Victims DEON, OR TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 30th and 31st, and June 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock.

e held in this city next week, sink into insignificance n comparison with this Convention. Nay, almost without an exception, they are as devoid of vitality as tending, but most excellent Man, Christian, and Physi-

KER, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Rev. S. J. May of Sy gle fault could be found. I never saw one myself; racuse, Lucy Stone, Andrew T. Foss, Charles L. Re- and I never heard of one. His life was made up of MOND, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and HENRY C. WRIGHT.

NEW YORK ANNIVERSARY.

was enjoyed without molestation. The life of the anti- ed less of temporal recompense.' slavery movement is embodied in that Society and its The Memoir of such a man is worthy of a place auxiliaries, as contrasted with all other organizations ; every family. Mr. Fish has prepared it in a manner and this fact is no where better understood than at the most creditable to himself, seeking to hide no defects

ly to the New York Herald, which paper, while it teems WILMARTH. editorially with the foulest abuse and misrepresenta- The Norwalk catastrophe cost the New York and tion, usually makes the fullest report of any other New Haven Railroad Company the enormous sum of paper, as to what is said and done at our anniversary. three hundred thousand dollars. They gave \$5000 to course, this sketch is meagre and imperfect.

Geo. M. Wharton, Eaq., said that he felt it necessary to go back to the organization of the church. He said that a number of white men assembled in the city in 1785 and organized our ecclesiastical organization, and none but white men were admitted. In 1785 no question arose in reference to the construction of the language specifying white men. The question was, how was the matter settled when the question came up? It came up upon an application granting a dispensation to a colored when the distinct understanding that neither he nor his successor in office should ever be admitted to seats in this Convention. This, therefore, settled the right without controversy. The exclusion then rested upon the point of expediency, and not or right, and it had also been so regarded. Therefore, the subject of expediency was a fair subject of discussion.

He said the Rey, Dr. Hare had asked the ones. ire upon the Woman's Rights movement, and indicate

the subject of expediency was a fair subject of discussion.

He said the Rev. Dr. Hare had asked the question, whether they would be willing to admit the members of the St. Thomas Church to a perfect social equality, but he was sorry that he had not answered it. For his part, he would say boldly that he would not. Would Dr. Hare say the same thing?

Dr. Hare—I decline to answer, as it is irrelevant to the question.

Rev. Dr. Smith—Would Mr. Wharton be willing to admit every white man on a footing of equality?

Mr. Wharton—' I would not, as a matter of expediency.' He constinued by saying that he looked upon the blacks as unfit to legislate for themselves, and when we admit them here, we allow them to legislate for ns. He looked upon them as being in a state of tutelage, and totally unqualified to take

sislate for us. He looked upon them as being in a state of tutelage, and totally unqualified to take care of themselves. He said the Rev. Mr. Douglass was administering to a congregation that was not in union with this Convention, and he was therefore in the same position with the Rev. Mr. Lightner.

Rev. Dr. Hare rose to make an explanation. He said that St. Thomas's Church was in union, but was excluded from sending deputies to this Convention. The Doctor quoted from the journal of 1794, to show that the church was in union, having been organized in accordance with the rules of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. G. M. Wharton contended that the passages quoted by Dr. H. proved that the applicants woma's noblest shore was home.—her dearest right.

Value of very dry toast.

Use us rejoice in our exalted destiny—we, the regentators of the world, the saviors of our nation! Don't breatheti, for worlds, Mrs. Jellyby; but, if you can breatheti, for worlds, Mrs. Jellyby; but, if you ca

woman's noblest sphere was home,—her dearest right, the right to make bright flowers of home and heart

spring up and blossom in some dear one's path.

over them by the Bishops, but on the ground that although the Bishops and Clergy discharged the duties of the church to colored congregations, yet in no way can it be shown that they have any admitted claim to send deputies to legislate for the Popular elections are not frequent. It is as easy to cast church and the diocese.

The Rev. Mr. Henry S. Spackman again spoke more time; and if all the officer in the land,—governsew on buttons, darn stockings, do the mending, &c .seats by their representatives.

Their participation in the proceedings would never injure the legislation of the Church. It blossom in some dear one's path.' It is pitiable to see would elevate the colored members in their own this young woman indulging in the strain of Bennett's esteem, and in every way advance them morally, Herald, in reference to a movement second to no other religiously and intellectually. It was now expedient to do what was inexpedient formerly.

Judge Stroud contended that the extracts which had been read from the records of the Church of St. Thomas proved that the Church in question was with the Convention.

The vote was then taken on the motion to lay that rights are given to be enjoyed, not trampled upon equality of the human race, without regard to sex, and the resolution on the table, but after a vote was taken, a division was called for, but the Convention adjourned until 5 o'clock before the question was settled.

Attrights are given to be enjoyed, not trampled upon or thrown away. We advise her to read the proceedings of the various Woman's Rights Conventions that was settled. have been held in the country—to look into the legal was settled.

Ecening Session.—The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock. The Bishop announced the first business in order to be the vote upon the motion to acquainted, as far as practicable, with the prominent advocates of the movement-and then to sit down and write as foolish and slanderous an article as the one we are criticising-if she can.

> Present Time; comprising also a full description of its climate, surface, soil, rivers, towns, beasts, birds, fishes, state of its society, agriculture, commerce, mines, mining, &c. With a journal of the voyage from New York, via Nicaragua, to San Francisc and back, via Panama. With a new map of the country. By E. S. Capron, Counsellor at Law. Boston : John P. Jewett & Co. Cleveland, Ohio : Jewett. Proctor & Worthington. 1854. pp. 356. Such is the wide-spread interest in every thing

pertaining to California—so many hundreds of thou-sands of persons in the old States have relatives and friends, and interests at stake, in that wonderful region -that this book cannot fail to obtain a wide circulatook up the Nebraska Bill, when, after several ineffect-ual attempts to defeat or delay it on the part of its op-in 1853, as the commercial agent of several extensive mercantile houses in New York city. In the disch ng the same as the Senate Bill, of the duties of his commission, he visited the principal with the exception of Mr. Clayton's amendment,) and moved the previous question. Great excitement followed, but the substitute was adopted—yeas 115, nays 96. The Bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 117, nays 99. It was then read a third valleys and mountains. Every opportunity was imtime, and at 11 o'clock at night was passed by the following vote—yeas 113, nays 100. And so, against citizens and authentic records in the public offices, rethe strongest popular remonstrances-against an unprecedented demonstration of religious sentiment—aparticularly of its mining, commercial and agricultural
gainst the laws of God and the rights of universal man
interests. At several of the old missions, he met wellof the scorn of the world, and for purposes as diabolcumstances, he has been enabled to prepare an interesting and valuable work-accompanying it with a very neatly executed map of the modern El Dorado.

of the late terrible Railroad Catastrophe at Norwalk Bridge, Ct.; with Extracts from his Correspondence and Manuscripts. By William H. Fish. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. New York: Fowlers & Wells. All the popular religious anniversaries, which are to 1854. pp. 256. This is 'an unpretending Memoir of an unpre

rocks are of sensibility, and exert no power to save the cian.' Dr. Wilmarth was born of humble parentage, nation from impending destruction. To them, the in the town of Norton, Mass., Dec. 18th, 1798, and slave may not look for sympathy or succor; in them, forced his way upward to a conspicuous position by an the slaveholder finds his strongest allies. The hope of indomitable spirit and a sublime purpose. He was a Freedom rests not upon religious sects or political par-ties, but upon individual conscience, resolution, self-prehensively, and ever advancing. He was a thorough sacrifice. We hope to be able to record, that never has there been held in Boston so large, so spirited, and so resistant, a reorganizationist on the Hopedale plan, and auspicious a Convention as the one to which alleyes are connected with that excellent Community, an advocate now turned. The tone of the resolutions and speeches of woman's rights, and a zealous hydropathist. He must be stirring, solemn and grand—and the one keynote struck, this, only this-No Union with SLAVE- acter, sympathy with suffering humanity in all its OLDERS! A FREE NORTH FOR FREE MEN!

The following, among others, will be present, to take knew him as intimately as one man can know another part in the discussions:—Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, Edfor seventeen or eighteen years, says of him—'In his mund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Pardealings with mankind, I do not believe that one singood deeds-deeds of kindness to the poor, the sick, the fallen, the afflicted.' Adin Ballon says- He was a self-made, conscientious, progressive, humane, Chris-The anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Socie- tian man, ever active in his mission, and abundant in ty, at New York, was extremely auspicious and cheer- those good works, done in secret, which reap their ing. The utmost unanimity of sentiment prevailed, on richest reward in the heavens. As a physician, few the most radical issues, and the largest liberty of speech probably ever worked harder, earned more, and receiv-

and attempting to exaggerate no excellencies of char-For the sketch of the discussion at the Business acter. Among the throng of victims who perished by Meetings, (the proceedings of which occupy so large a the catastrophe at Norwalk Bridge, no one deserves to portion of our present number,) we are indebted main- be held in more grateful remembrance than BUTLER

Dr. W's family, besides \$200 in addition, to defray the

incidental expenses of getting it. Besides this, the generously gave (through the President, Ronnar Scar generously gave (turned) in the sum of sixty dollars to pay for the qu graved likeness of Dr. W. accompanying this very This Corporation, at least, has a soul.

SCRIPTURE IDOLATRY. We acknowledge, with man scalerous, the receipt of a little tract, entitled 'Seri pleasure, the receipt of a little time, withing Serie ture Idolatry : A Discourse by Thomas Wentworth Re. ineen, Minister of the Worcester Free Church, he ginson, Minister of the question of Scripture author. ity is the great popular question of the age; the ping in progress at which we stand hesitating now.' And he in progress at which truly says- Of all the uncertain tribunals ever done ed by fallible mortals, the Bible appears the most to certain. Composed of the writings of a hundred diffe. ent authors, an argument can be drawn from it to me port either side of every question. War, Slavery, Co. ital Punishment, Polygamy, the use of Intexionic Drinke,—it is far easier to decide whether these this are right or wrong, than whether they are Scripton or unscriptural. Once begin to argue a question a or unscriptural. Once begin to argue a question a Scripture grounds, and it is like fighting a battle in the everglades of Florida ; the wilderness of texts is deep than the wilderness of trees, and you may mangary a whole day in one part of the forest, without coming in sight of your opponent, who, meanwhile, has the field to himself in another part.' Again...' It is ruh to make a man's familiarity with the Bible the index his moral condition. I know very proffigate and world ly men, who are " mighty in the Seriptures," and up pure and noble men who scarcely read them at all The stern fact confronts us, that with advancing know, edge, this support is doomed to fail : the confidence is Scriptural infallibility must perish. . . The soul red some other support; it must find this within-in the cultivation of the Inner Light; in personal experience of Religion ; in the life of God in the human soul; faith in God and love to man; in the reverent study the vast and simple laws of Nature.' This admirable discourse is published by John Kein

& Co., Worcester. Price, 5 cts. single-274 cts. per de

SPIRITUALISM. We have received the first number of new monthly magazine, entitled 'THE SACRED (D CLE,' edited by Judge Edmonds, Dr. Dexter, and 0.6 Warren, and published by Partridge & Brittan, 20 Broadway, New York Its purpose is declared to be to advance Truth in every form and shape; to discuss Rab ical Reform in all its hearings; to advocate Liberty, pr itively and unhesitatingly, in the full and in the si stract; to form new relations, based on the principles Spiritual Philosophy, &c. &c. An introductory page by Judge Edmonds is written in a calm, candid, manner, and the other articles are interesting. I piritual manifestations have appeared in all part of the United States; 'alse in the Southern parts of this continent, in the islends of the Caribbean Sea, and in parts of Europe and Asia; so that, amid an almost u ersal outcry against them, they have obtained a feet sold in the opinions of mankind as an existing realist which no same mind can deny, no enlightened invasigation can impugn.' All who are interested in nomentous subject will doubtless find this new priodical to be a dignified and able exponent thend Terms, \$2 00 per amum, strictly in advance.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

The friends of Mr. Bnown in England have kinds contributed the amount necessary to secure its many from bondage, so that he can return to his nates last without being subjected to the terrible liability of vin seized as a fugitive, and scourged to death on a Sou ern plantation. In a letter to Mr. NELL, he intinst that he may arrive in Boston in June or July. I whatever period he may come, he will find many to give him a most friendly greeting. Our cause are needed his presence and his labors so much as at the present crisis.

The following letter from his daughter Josephin addressed to Mr. May, we have solicited for publistion, as it exhibits the world-wide difference between England and America, (to the eternal shame of the la ter,) in the treatment of the colored race. We print without the alteration of a single word. Its chirom phy is uncommonly legible and graceful. Only this of the youthful daughter of an American fugitive slaw at the head of a school, as teacher, of more than or hundred white young English ladies! Let the fact is published far and wide.

EAST PLUMSTEAD SCHOOL, PLUMSTEAD, WOOLWICH, April 27th, 1854.

MY DEAR MR. MAY : I am much obliged to you for the copy of 'A Sabbah Scene, that you were kind enough to send me, and which my father has just forwarded. There is no comtryman of mine, whose poems I read with more pl than Whittier's, for he always writes something for the

slave, and to the purpose. I read very attentively the anti-slavery papers which come to my father, and often think I should like to in my native land again. Yet the treatment I receive from the people here is so different from what I exper enced in the United States, that I have great admin tion for the English. While we resided in Buffalo, did not go to school, owing to the fact that colors children were not permitted to be educated with the whites, and my father would not send me to the coloni school, because it would have been, to some exist giving sanction to the proscriptive prejudice. As even after coming into Massachusetts, where we will allowed to receive instruction in the same school with white children, we had to occupy a seat set apartit us, and therefore often suffered much approvance for the other children, owing to prejudice. But here st have found it totally different.

On our arrival in this country, we spent the in year in France, in a boarding-school, where there vit some forty other young ladies, and never once best our color alluded to in disrespectful terms. We after wards returned to London, and entered a school where more than two hundred young ladies were being edi cated; and here, too, we were always treated with the greatest kindness and respect. As we were trained it the last mentioned school for teachers, we were some what afraid that our color would be a barrier again our getting employment as teachers; but in this we happily disappointed. My sister is mistress of a scho at Berden, in Essex, about forty miles from London have a school here with more than one hundred population and an assistant two years older than myself. My pils are some of them sixteen years of age, while I st not yet fifteen. I need not say to you, that both " Should I return assistant and pupils are all white. America, it is scarcely probable that I could get a school of white pupils, and this makes me wish to remain here, for I am fond of teaching. If my father and sister were with me, I am sure the

would join in kind regards to you. Believe me to remain,

Yours, very respectfully, JOSEPHINE BROWN.

PARKER PILLSBURY. The numerous friends of h PILLSBURY will be gratified to learn that he is now one valescent, and steadily gaining in health and strength He has been enjoying the benefits of a brief sojoars Clevedon, a charming watering-place not far from Bid-tel,—still under the hospitable care of Mr. and Ms. ESTLIN. On the 2d of May, he left for Paris, (via Lor don.) in company with his friend, Mr. CHARLES Hover, of this city, who kindly came across the class nel to take him under his guidance, where he is not examining whatever is most note-worthy in the French capital. He has had a narrow escape from the tout and the preservation of his life is largely owing to the unceasing watchfulness of his Bristol friends, to who the most grateful acknowledgments from the friends the anti-slavery cause in this country are dut. To shall no doubt soon be favored with letters from his for THE LIBERATOR.

MAY S A DIVINEL R GABRISON : I have been in ts have been m ite, which has ju

nion against the crats, being preventing any many cases, allo the feeling am ainst that Bill. eard on the Rese is place, the feeling The most pro-sla nding the move e religious sects o d Michigan, to Even the Ol ate opponents of e opinions or pro-lations and dut nptly forward ters of Chica re it not render ting up, and by gance and div re effort. It is d more concerne the rapidly spre order. Their proof. They seem d disrespect for in their first re That the minis

spon all points of such, it is their thall AUTHORIT They also assert or and reveren ntion." They con ards God mani arks upon the pect and revere and enforce God's figious trath.' Ti a much greater ose of farmers, reply to their cler ted at the West. efore Congress as ectful hearing A number of fa olving, ' that f tution to decla

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asserting ' that institution to making.' Bo mers and shoe tful hearing o on all disrespec usult to God. laugh them to What is the di e as truly ' divi nistry. They h bey are entitled akers, than mini re truly fulfil t ve God ever ca more than he ders, or bings pointed institut on all points of m All priesthoods, laim to divine God's will,' when ard, a blaspheme

live, and that I imed to be di God's will upon truth,' when they he Inquisition, nturies. The s edan ministry, lternative, Mosl nsigned more th ess old men and ne century, for oints of morals d Quakerism, i present day, they to be God's appoi force the truth of What has this In this nation, to

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A DIVINELY APPOINTED CLERGY. CLEVELAND, O., May 3, 1854.

AR GARRISON : have been in Ohio the past three weeks. Great have been made to get the Legislature of this which has just ceased its labors, to express an on against the Nebraka Bill. Repeatedly, during session, has the subject been called up; but the ession, has the salight majority, have succeeded venting any expression being given. So they separated, and gone to their constituents, to be, nany cases, allowed to stay at home for the future the feeling among the people is deep and strong eainst that Bill. Searcely more than one opinion is rd on the Reserve and in adjoining counties. In is place, the feeling is very strong.

The most pro-slavery religious papers of the West are The mone process of the movement to get all the ministers of all e religious sects of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, he religious scott age a pa clerical protest against the and Michigan, the Ohio Observer, one of the most invetrate opponents of anti-clavery, and to all change in he opinions or practices of the people, respecting their ne opinions and duties, calls on all ministers to come remptly forward and join in the protest started by the pery of Chicago. It would be a grand movement, sere it not rendered contemptible by the manner of its retting up, and by the puerile assumption of priestly se and divine authority which pervades the enen effort. It is difficult to say whether these ministers are more concerned to prevent the extension of slavery, or the rapidly spreading diminution of respect for their der. Their protest seems equally strong against oth. They seem to regard the extension of slavery nd disrespect for the priestly office as equally sinful. so, in their first resolution, they are careful to assert-That the ministry is the divinely appointed institu-tion for the declaration and enforcement of God's will apon all points of moral and religious truth; and that, a such, it is their duty to reprove, rebuke and exhort, with all AUTHOBITY and doctrine.

They also assert that all men ' owe the profoundest oner and reverence' to this 'divinely appointed instiion.' They complain loudly of the want of reverence owards God manifested by Douglas, and others in their emarks upon the clergy. They base their claim to the pect and reverence of Congress on the ground of their ing 'ministers, divinely appointed by God to declare and enforce God's will upon all points of moral and regious truth.' They remonstrate as priests, and think a much greater sin to disregard their rebukes, than ose of farmers, mechanics and merchants. Douglas's ply to their clerical memorial is being widely circuat the West. He justly rebukes them for coming efore Congress as priests, and basing their claim to a spectful hearing on their priestly character and

A number of farmers begin their remonstrance by solving, 'that farmers are a divinely-appointed intitution to declare and enforce God's will upon all ints of tilling the land, of growing grain, fruits, ck, &c.' Or suppose the shoemakers of the North ere to begin a remonstrance against the Nebraska Bill y asserting ' that shoemakers are the divinely-appointd institution to declare God's will on all points of noemaking.' Both classes come before Congress as rmers and shoemakers, and base their claim to a reectful hearing on the fact of their calling, and conmn all disrespect and irreverence shown to them as insult to God. How would this seem? Would not all laugh them to scorn ?

What is the difference? Farmers and shoemakers inistry. They have as good a right to be heard for heir professions' sake as ministers have for theirs. bey are entitled to more respect, as farmers and shoekers, than ministers are for their office, because they ore truly fulfil the duties of their office. I do not beeve God ever called a man or woman to be a priest, ny more than he has called men to be warriors, slaveholders, or hings and queens. But, taking them at heir word, and admitting that priests are a divinelypinted institution to declare and enforce God's will all points of moral and religious truth,' no class of men have been so recreant to their trust.

All priesthoods, of all religions, have made the same claim to divine authority. The Jewish priesthood claimed to be appointed by God ' to declare and enforce God's will,' when they decided that Jesus was a drunkard, a blasphemer, an associate of prostitutes, swiners and debauchees, and decreed that he was not fit live, and that he must die. The Catholic priesthood the Inquisition, to torture heretics. The same claim establishes or refutes its own practicability. ras made by the Pagan priesthood, when they tortured and slaughtered the Christians of the first and second enturies. The same claim was made by the Mohammedan ministry, when they presented to all as the only alternative, Moslemism or death. When the priests onsigned more than two hundred thousand poor, helpss old men and women to the flames or the gibbet, in e century, for witchcraft, they claimed to be 'diviney-appointed to declare and enforce God's will on all oints of morals and religion.' So the Protestant riests, when they hung men and women for witchcraft ad Quakerism, in Boston and Salem, and when, at the escat day, they advocate slavery and practise it, claim be God's appointed institution to 'declare and enorce the truth on all points of morals and religion.'

What has this ' divinely-appointed institution ' done, a this nation, to declare the truth in regard to slavery? Nothing. They were silent as death touching the wrongs of the slave, until they were forced to say something by the presence of an anti-slavery sentiment around them, -created solely by those whom this 'dirinely-appointed institution ' denounce as the priests of old did Jesus, as ' blasphemers, Sabbath-breakers, and friends of publicans and sinners.' I marvel that these ministers of God,' as they style themselves, should, under the circumstances in which they stand in refer-ence to the great movement for liberty and against slavery, have the hardihood to make this arrogant claim. it cannot but excite the ridicule and contempt of all who may hear of it. How much more noble, had they come before Congress as MEN, and based their claim to a hearing on their manhood ! But, with them, the priest is above the man. Their office is more sacred and honrable than their humanity. The man is merged in the

priest. It will not always be so. I am in the Forest City. It is very bright and beautiful here. No place can be more desirable for a home than the vicinity of this city. I have just returned from a visit to a Water Cure Establishment, two miles out; another, on a very large scale, is being erected here. I have just visited some green-houses, made beautiful and enchanting by the presence, the beauty, delicacy and perfume of all sorts of foreign and domestic fruits and flowers. I love the beautiful rese-buds. I love the sweet, delicate, beautiful rose. Its honeydew I would ever sip, as an elixir of life. How can a man help loving flowers, and desiring to dwell amid their surroundings? I have been trying to discover the difference between the much-extolled Augusta rose and the Salfalare. The Salfalare is my rose; though I think it would puzzle even our florist friend, James Jackson, to discover the difference between the two. At any rate, I am perfectly satisfied with the beauty

and fragrance of the Salfatare. Spring has been slow in coming to Ohio; but she is like making this third day of May a glorious anniversaty, a kind of holy jubilee, rich in all that can make life happy, both in memory and in hope. I wish you were here to enjoy the beauty and freshness of the scene; the lake - the shore - the busy throng - the

from one dollar fifty to one seventy-five per bushel, at im for the easy classes.

States. And those starving millions obliged, at the same time, to support a general European war! A dark day hangs over the toiling masses of Europe, untres in the dust.

despotisms that now crush them. By what process will this work be achieved? Blood must flow, for the oppressed and the oppressor recognize no higher law of the theology of Christianity, and establishing the right ing around the Black Sea and on the banks of the Dan- do, and therefore it ought to be allowed. ube, to decide the destiny of kingdoms by pouring out blood like a river. How long ere the North and South will meet, on the borders of these rivers and the shores
of these lakes of the West, to decide the question of slaThe writer of the following letter is an accomplished worship a God of battles, at an altar reared and cemented by blood. Would that the nation could be lation, instead of the original. aroused, by moral power, to crush the monster Slavery, that now rides triumphant through the land, crushing out the hearts of millions !

One thing more. It is thought Benton's speech on the Nebraska Bill will have a powerful effect on the Hunker Democracy of the West, to show them their tire ignorance of the English language does not permit baseness and meanness in consenting, unasked, to give up the only compromise ever made, avowedly, to favor

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. LONDON, 28th April, 1854.

DEAR GARRISON :

doubts on the part of the people whether the aristocracy, although certain anonymous communications, signed who have the government in their own hands, intend really to prosecute it with the zeal and carnestness which the people, from their abhorrence of the slavery and ties, to the Council of Ministers, and to the Emperor What is the difference? Farmers and shoemakers are as truly 'divinely-appointed institutions' as is the gifted. Science has brought into existence powers Arcadiopolis, to treat with our government. His consister. They have as good a right to be heard for which we are really afraid to use, and shudder at the ditions were, 'that we should recognize the absolute selves, and are influenced by the same variety of motive Prince on the 31st of July, in the steamer Chimera so far convinced as not to oppose the younger, or more generously active, and are content to go on levelling upwards, assured, or willing to hope, that the true way of avoiding revolutions is to grant timely concessions, laimed to be 'divinely-appointed to declare and enforce and allow the people to share in the administration of God's will upon all points of moral and religious power, and in social advancement, by admitting them MR. PARKER AND PROP. AGASSIZ. truth,' when they invented the rack, the dungeon and to try that which is and must be theoretical, until it Mr. Garrison:

> as the great arm which would be of most service at the kind." opening of the campaign, the Brigadier who is to be their commander, has not yet left England; and in a ing Mr. Parker with any mistake on a point of fact—

and their aristocracy.

the state of your Treasury; that they have not adminis- is precisely what they wish to deny, and that they mock the state of your Treasury; that they have not adminis-tered our finances, since Waterloo, in the way they ought to have done, and they are obliged to commence this war by borrowing heavily, and there is good rea-son for believing that our government have engaged to induce Austria to join us to grant them a facility for embodying the inedited manuscripts of Dr. Morton, a loan which there is no doubt we shall be called while extending and enforcing his views, which are upon to secure if they do not pay, which they certainly substantially the Professor's own. To this work he was

You will hear terrible accounts and complaints from plied with the request. But while maintaining the England before the first campaign is over; for bad and diversity of human origins and types, he took care to England before the first campaign is over; for own and wicked as we think you as a people, as it regards slavery, we nevertheless see how important is the political liberty you have, and how directly and readily the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the company of the same of the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the company of the same of the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the company of the same of the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the company of the same of the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make themselves heard upon political in the people are ready to make the people are re

for years engaged in seeking an Ocean Penny Postage, partialities and paltry tricks of argumentation, is no you have at once resolved upon establishing one, and man of science, and neither has written, nor can write, we shall be ultimately resolved to copy you from com- a scientific work. But, without attempting a peremptomercial necessity, in order to prevent your running ry decision of the matter, I must at present decline so

You have thus made it an object of necessity, and have enlisted our interests in aid of what our govern-bre at last, in all her beauty and fragrance. I feel ment should have desired to promote, this great and important social reform; but the truth is, that all old governments have been antagonistic to sociology; they have supposed themselves interested to keep back instead of to carry forward the world, to fight against ka bill, and for a daily Congressional Globe. grand old woods in the distance — the busy throng — the and the earth beneath.

Instead of promoting progress. Government has really been in the hands of those who had the power, and But, Wheat! Wheat! what of it? This is the one well alone—that is, for themselves. They have genegreat idea and word of Ohio, at this hour. It ranges rally been amongst the easy classes, and that is a max-

this time. Flour seven and eight dollars per barrei in Ohio! Never, since the State was a State, has the like been known. The wheat crop looks poorly. It will and an intimation of the intention of the American fall short from one third to one half—so they say. One man said he was offered two dollars per bushel, and tended in the last war, not to submit to our dominancy would not take it; he looks for a higher price. I fer-vently hope he will be disappointed, and will be obliged least; which will ultimately end in making the ocean to accept one dollar and a quarter less before autumn. the highway of the world. Whilst the Americans are But of this there is no probability. The failure of the wheat crop will not essentially affect this country. But what will the toiling millions of England do? The they are now held by dynastics, and preparing themprice of food there is materially regulated by the quan-tity and price of wheat in Ohio and the other Western in favor of human rights; and you and your friends

less they take advantage of the war between their kings seps Barken's efforts have taken since he arrived in and sovereigns to rise in their might, and hurl them all your country. He has enlarged the sphere of his efform their thrones, and trample their crowns and scep- forts, and shown that he has grown wiser as he has grown older.

Dear Garrison ! A man must be a rock or an iceberg I have just received a copy of the proceedings of the who can contemplate the coming twenty-five years in Europe and America without tears of deepest pity. The American slave must be freed; his bonds must all be Webn. I am now engaged in reading it, and I foresee broken. The European serf, peasant and tradesman great pleasure from reading the contest of the various must be redeemed from the ecclesiastical and political minds that were then brought into discussion. This is life than violence, as a means to prevent wrong and en-force right. The hostile powers of Europe are gather-

Yours truly, EDWARD SEARCH.

very or liberty by dyeing these pure waters red with and well-educated young Haytien, Dorvelas Dorval, blood, shed in a civil and a hostile war? That day to whom we have been indebted for several interesting must come; that battle must be fought. This republic communications, at various times, and for whom we enwas founded in blood; it must go down in blood. It tertain a high regard. We shall duly appreciate additook the sword, and must perish by the sword, because tional favors of this kind. We owe him an apology for Church and State, the oppressor and the oppressed, the publication of his letter at so late a period; but it

> [Translation.] GONAIVES, Haiti, August 25, 1853.

sometimes give you communications about my own country, which, I incline to believe, would be of considerable benefit to the cause which we are mutually watch-

Briefly, this is where we stand politically:-Hostilities between the Haitians and Dominicans are suspended, and at this moment the advanced sentinels of the We English are entering upon a war; indeed, we two camps salute each other only with 'Qui vive!'have declared it; but, unfortunately, we begin with (' Who goes there?') The empire is quite tranquil, tism which exist in Russia, are anxious to wage. himself, demanding 'account of the administration for They do not see, neither the aristocracy nor the people, the fifth deducted on coffees, -- asking the reason why the issues nor the extent to which that war may lead only foreigners are appointed Consuls abroad, and why them. We have had no war during the lives of the Haitian women, married to foreigners, are allowed to greater part of the acting generation; we are all con- hold real estate in Haiti.' As you will see by the scious of the new elements of war, and begin to fear the Moniteur Haitien, here enclosed, the Court of Rome power with which we find ourselves, by the aid of steam, has recently sent M. Vincent Spaccapietra, Bishop of thought of. The English people are suspicious of their authority of the Pope, separate religion from the State, government, and the aristocracy,-the government,- and transfer all regulation of the same from the Minisare fearful of the people, and of the consequences that ter of Worship to the Clergy; but, especially, that the the result may throw up in their favor. The aristoc- Holy Father, before undertaking any of these measures, racy see that the tendency of knowledge is to level dis- should be well assured that the Haitian Government tinctions, and they fear that the levelling will not be would not resist them.' Monsieur Spaccapietra, at the upwards-their love for progress is not so perfect that close of his mission, took leave of the Haitians, to go, they cast out fear. It is true that they are men themthat impels us all to action; and many of them, indeed It appeared that, in departing, he anathematized Haimany of the very rich, are held back in their social ef- ti, and all the Catholic priests who should persist in forts, as old George III. was with reference to the American Colonies; and they could not get their political save himself from the malediction, was soon about to liberty till they rebelled and took it-while others are quit his post. It is well that it should be generally

DEAR SIR,-In THE LIBERATOR of this week, I find cerity of Mr. Parker reported as saying, at the New York Annigovernment, from the fact, that though the troops are versary, that 'Prof. Agassiz, by his recent treatise of sent off to do nothing but create expense, the officers are kept here; that whereas the cavalry were talked of

letter which he has written, in consequence of a criti-cism upon what the writer in the Times newspaper con-himself. Yet, as at present informed, I hope and partsidered the absurd dress of his troops, has declared he by believe, that he has attributed to Prof. Agassix a responsibility, for the character of that treatise, which the facts do not justify. Prof. Agassiz contributes to We are now induced to look, and are better enabled the book of Messrs. Nott and Gliddon a preliminary than we were to look at, what has been done for us since essay on the distribution of the various types of man, in Waterloo, and to see how the interests of the people its relation to zoological distributions generally. His were sacrificed to dynasties by the crowned heads who object, as I understand it, is to show that a character-there assembled, and having the parcelling out of Eu-istic fauna accompanies and is coëxtensive with each rope, that is of the people, in their own hands, sacrificed principal type of man in its natural location. I see them to the dynasties who were then in the ascendant, nothing in his essay to implicate him, in any way, in the pro-slavery aims and proclivities of the book. He The people had fought themselves out of heart and out expressly affirms that his conclusions in no way conof means, and you, the United States, just came in, in flict with the idea of the unity of mankind '; while the 1812, to vindicate the important principle that free bottoms made free goods, and that the flag covers, or should unity a perpetual mark for scorn. I know not how cover, all that sails. That principle, which our govern-ment was made to concede, is now becoming greatly pop-ular, and the further we go into this war, the more we shall love it, because the wiser we shall find it.

anity a perpetual mark for scorn. I know not how many flings at the 'unity doctrine' one might count on their pages. Doubtless, they might say that it was the physical unity of the race, its derivation from a single pair, and consequent inclusion in a single species, shall love it, because the wiser we shall find it.

The aristocracy were anxious to get the people into a war, but they are now fearful, many of them, of the consequences that will follow; for they are conscious of the state of your Treasury; that they have not administrative to the race, its derivation from a single pair, and consequent inclusion in a single species, which they derided. But it is quite apparent that their scoffs reach further than this, and aim at somewhat beyond it; that, in reality, the moral unity of mankind

invited to contribute a preliminary essay, and he com-

Dr. Nott, who, as I have elsewhere observed, with his It is gratifying to us to see, that whilst we have been loose informations, his pot-house style, his palpable away with the greatest proportion of the trade of the applying the proverb, 'A man is known by the company he keeps,' as to make the Professor responsible for the practical aims of this book. If in error, I shall be willing, though sorry, to know it. GROVELAND, May 20th.

Our acknowledgments to the Hon. Gerrit Smith for a pamphlet copy of his great speech on the Nebras-

valuable public documents. The State Committee of the Free Soil party have called a Mass Convention at Boston, on Wednesday next, 31st inst. Messrs. Giddings and Hale will be present.

Resignation of Mr. Everett.—The Hon. Edward Everett has sent a letter to Gov. Washburn, of this State, resigning his seat in the U. S. Senate, on account of ill-health—the resignation to take effect on the 1st of June. We think he has done one act which will give very general satisfaction.

The Springfield Republican makes the following remarks on the occasion of Mr. Everett's resignation:—

With the highest respect for Mr. Everett as a man and a scholar, and with the fullest confidence in the sincerity and conscientiousness of his motives,—which we certainly feel,—we cannot conceal the expression of the well appreciated fact that Mr. Everett's brief senatorial career has been equally unfortunate for himself and his friends. It is deeply to be regretted that a gentleman so illy fitted to succeed in political life to the degree which his capabilities otherwise marked out, and so well calculated to reach the highest and most enduring glories in other fields, had not more persistently avoided the former, and more unselfishly devoted himself to the latter. But it is not given to man to know himself.'

Rare Eclines of the Sun.—There will be an

Rare Eclipse of the Sun .- There will be an Rare Eclipse of the Sun.—There will be an eclipse of the sun on Friday, 26th inst., (this day,) which will be visible throughout the whole of the United States. The moon at this time of the month being smaller than the sun, it will not obscure it completely, but in the most favorable positions, a narrow ring of light will be seen. It will continue on the whole of the United States nearly an hour and a half, when, first ending on the Pacific coast, it will pass from the whole country in less than fifty minutes. It will commence in Boston about half past 4, P. M.

Underground Railroad Agents Captured.—
Some weeks ago, we copied from the Sandwich, (Mass.)
Advocate, the announcement that a schooner had arrived at Wareham from this port, with two slaves, who succeeded in making their escape, and that it was supposed that the steward of the vessel assisted in getting them clear. The schooner was ascertained to be the Ellen Barnes. She put into this port a few days since in distress, with a cargo of ice, bound to Elizabeth City, North Carolina. The schooner had changed owners, and sailed under a new captain. No doubt the former captain (Russell) was ashamed to show his face in these waters again. Officer Cox arrested the present mate, Thomas Murray, who was one of the crew when the vessel sailed under Captain Russell, and a negro sailer. They admitted that the negrees were stowed away, and were taken charge of by some men when they arrived at Wareham. The evidence appearing sufficiently strong against them, they were remanded for trial at the next term of the Hustings Court, which meets on Monday next. The slaves were the property of Mrs. Berkley, of Portsmouth.—Norfolk Beacon, 16th.

Excitament in Cleveland.—There was a series. Underground Railroad Agents Captured .-

Excitement in Cleveland .- There was a rumor in town yesterday, that some Southerners were here in pursuit of fugitive slaves. Whether there was any foundation for the rumor, we could not learn certainly, foundation for the rumor, we could not learn certainly, although there is strong ground for the belief that some hunters of slave property are in town. At all events, the colored population are in a state of considerable excitement, and last night a numerous body, armed for any emergency, met, and a sharp look-out was kept till a colored population. The following is a copy of a handbill which was extensively circulated through the city, not posted, but placed in front yards and under doors:—' Men of Cleveland! look out for kidnappers and slave-oatchers! They are here! Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty!' Some of the more prominent colored men say that five men are certainly here after fugitives, who have resided here for some time, but that they shall never be taken. Should it be true, and those in search get their eyes upon the person or persons

that the colony planted by the Maryland Colonization Society, has seeded from all connection with the Liberian Government; so that hereafter there will be two African republics instead of one.

Diabolical Outrage.—It seldom falls to our furnished strong and beautiful confirmation of it. t to record an act more perfectly fiendish than the

a plaster of tar, and robbed him of six hundred dollars which were in his pocket. They then covered him with shavings, and, setting fire to them, decamped, locking the shop door. The flames bursting out, caused an alarm of fire, when Mr. P. was rescued by the firemen, having been badly burnt. The city of Charlestown has offered a reward of \$500 for information which shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators of this fiendish outrage.

from Spain, that the Spanish government approves of the conduct of the Captain General in the Black War-rior affair. Puezela had published new regulations, rior affair. Puezela had published new regulations, making it lawful to search for negroes on estates. He also denies that there is a contract between Great Britain and Spain, by which the latter is bound to emancipate the slaves on the island. He also makes very severe remarks relative to the introduction of negroes into Schooley, Phebe Dean—all in the vicinity of the meet-

A New Gold Coin was issued, from the Mint lage of Waterloo. has week. It is of the value of three dollars; the front has an Indian head with a feathered crown, and the 'United States of America' around it; the reverse has the words 'Three Dollars—1854,' encircled in a wreath of wheat, corn, oak leaves, tobacco, and acorns.

This Society will hold its second Annual Meeting at

Cuban Celebration .- The fourth anniversary of the landing of Loper at Cuba was celebrated at New York on Friday evening, by a torch light procession and other entertainments, among which were speeches delivered in the French, German and Polish languages.

The opening session will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 7th, when it is hoped that members of the and other entertainments, among which were speeches delivered in the French, German and Polish languages.

Journal remarks, that the extraordinary spectacle is presented at Washington at the present time, of 'a representative government forcing a measure upon the people which none of the people ask for, few of the people have, from its approve, and the majority of the people have, from its and of the recent act of Governor Seymour in vetoing invention, steadily condemned.

from St. Louis, for Louisville, was snagged 100 miles Circles, Lodges, and every organization that has Ten

John S. Sleeper, for twenty years editor of the Boston Evening Journal, has resigned his connection with it, on account of failing health.

Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, of Brattleboro', Vt.; Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Mrs. Harris, of Elmira: Mrs. Lord of Towarda: Mrs. L. N. Fowler, of

Rev. Samuel J. May, and other distinguished champions of the cause, are also expected to be present, and lend their aid as speakers on the occasion.

MARY C. VAUGHAN, President.

The accident was caused by leaks from old lamps.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed by a vote of 16 to 1 in the Senate, and 148 to 67 in the

Religious Freedom. — On Saturday, 13th inst., the Senate took up Mr. Case's resolution in favor of religious toleration abroad, when Mr. Case addressed the Senate at length, principally in a review of Archbishop Hughes' letter defending the prosecution of the Madiai family in Tuscany.

Archbishop Hughes, in a letter to the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, announces his intention of replying to the speech made by General Cass. It will be published in ten or fifteen days.

Sunday, "28.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—A meeting on Prison Discipline will be held in Chapman Hall, (entrance on School and Chapman Hall,

A terrific hail-storm at St. Louis on the 26th ult. partially destroyed several stores and dwellings. One man was killed, and another had his thigh broken. The Republican speaks of hailstones an inch

The ship Progress, which arrived at New York on Thursday, with 757 passengers, had forty-two deaths on the passage. The Progress encountered large bodies of ice in lat. 43, lon. 47 49.

Mr. Collier, John Franklin, of Nantucket, to Connected Dalton, of C.

DIED—In Charlestown, 20th instant, Lucy Ann Greenword, aged 34.

NEW ENGLAND

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. The undersigned respectfully invite

All citizens of New England who believe in the right

of laborers to control their own earnings; All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's

All who believe in the equal right of all children in the community to all public provisions for education;
All who believe in the right of human beings to de ermine their own 'proper sphere' of action;
All who believe in the right of all to a trist by a jury

All who believe that ' taxation without represe

s tyranny';
All who believe in the right of adult Americans to have a voice in electing the Government whose laws control them :

To meet in Convention, at Boston, on FRIDAY, the 2d of June next, to consider whether these rights shall continue to be limited to one half the members of this

Community. The meeting will be held in Cochituate Hall, con

encing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sarah H. Earle, Paulina W. Davis, Samuel W. Wheeler, David A. Wasson, Asa Fairbanks, S. Crosby Hewitt, Anna Talbot Fairbanks. Harrietta C. Ingersoll Tho. Wentworth Higginson, Joseph Henry Allen, James Freeman Clarke, Amory Battles, Lucy Stone, A. D. Mayo, Mary Ann Laughton, B. P. Dearne, Harriot K. Hunt, Mary F. Dearne, Anna Q. T. Parsons, Sarah H. Pillsbury, P. B. Cogswell, C. I. H. Nichols, Wendell Phillips, Ann G. Phillips, William I. Bowditch, Gertrude H. Burleigh. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Paulina Gerry, Theodore Parker, Adin Ballon,

CONGREGATIONAL OR PROGRESSIVE

Lucy H. Ballou.

The Waterloo Yearly Meeting of this body will conrene in the Friends' Meeting-house, three miles from the village of Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, on First day, (Sunday,) the 4th of the Sixth month, (June, 1854, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue its session

in search get their eyes upon the person or persons sought after, we may expect a demonstration such as was never witnessed in Cleveland before. We await what time will develop.—Cleveland Plaindealer, 10th. fect liberty of conscience;—a platform on which every member of the human family, that has at heart the adton, was arrested at Akron, (Ohio,) on the 18th inst., under pretence of a charge for counterfeiting. The citizens soon learned that he was in reality arrested as a fugitive slave, and that it was the intention of his captors to carry him off. A great commotion was the consequence, and the citizens turned out en masse, and rescued the man. Further trouble is apprehended.

son, conscience, and spiritual powers;—an assembly in
which Christian, Jew, Mohammedan, and Pagan—men
and women of all names and no name—may minele the and women of all names and no name-may mingle the Two collections were recently taken up in Rev. Ward Beecher's church, for the payment of a mortgage upon seven slaves, owned in Baltimore. The collections amounted to about \$500, of which one the Law of Love, and the affinities and courts are with a mortgage which one the Law of Love, and the affinities and courts are with a mortgage which the Law of Love, and the affinities and courts are with the Law of Love, and the affinities and courts are with the Law of Love, and the affinities and courts are with the Law of Love. the Law or Love, and the affinities and courtesies which are the natural concomitants of earnest minds, in quest We learn, from the Colonization Herald, of truth and good for themselves, and equally for their associated bodies, and several years' experience has

Such an association, it will be seen, is strictly un-sectarian, the bond of union consisting, not in unnat-On Saturday evening, at about 10 o'clock, two men called at the shop of Mr. Pollard, a currier, in Charlestown, and, after knocking him down, gagged him with a plaster of tar, and robbed him of six hundred dollars fording a basis for a true Universal Church; emphati-

From Havana.-News has reached Havana affectionately invited to meet with us at the time above

At our last Yearly Meeting, the following were appointed instrument of their trade, upon their persons. ing-house; Rhoda Palmer, two miles from Geneva, in the direction of the place of meeting; George Prior, vil-

This Society will hold its second Annual Meeting a Utica, on the 7th and 8th of June, 1854.

of the Executive Committee and of the Treasurer will The Nebraska Bill .- The Albany Ecening be presented, and other business of importance trans-

ception, steadily condemned.'

Connecticut U. S. Senators.—The Legislaboth branches of the Legislature, the Society feels that Connecticut U. S. Senators.—The Legisla-ture of Connecticut has confirmed the nominations of the Whig caucus, and elected Francis Gillette, Free Boiler, for the short term, and Fafayette S. Foster, Whig, for the long term.

The state of the Legislature, the Society feels that renewed and more vigorous efforts on its part are de-manded. We do therefore most earnestly invite all friends of Temperance, all who desire legal prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, all who are in favor of the efforts Steamboat Disaster.—The steamboat Pike, of woman in the cause, all Societies, Divisions, Unions, The officers and cabin passengers were all saved. The officers and cabin passengers were all saved. The officers and cabin passengers were all saved. The perance for its object, to send delegates, and to meet St. Louis Republican reports a probable loss of 40 or with us prepared to present resolutions, to speak and 50 lives, on the authority of a passenger. The accident occurred when the boat was within some forty or fifty feet of the shore. ity.

Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, of Brattleboro', Vt.; Mrs.

Elmira; Mrs. Lord, of Towarda; Mrs. L. N. Fowler, of John P. Hale has agreed to attend at an New York, and other women of well-known ability, are anti-slavery gathering at Peru. Me., on the 4th of July,
'if nothing unforeseen prevents.'

Rev. Samuel J. May, and other distinguished champions Rev. Samuel J. May, and other distinguished champions

The address of LUCY STONE, during the ensuing summer, will be at Gardner, Mass., care of Mr. Law rence. Friends will be careful to make the addition as there is another Lucy Stone in the place.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—A meeting on Prison Discipline will be held in Chapman Hall, (entrance on School street,) on Thursday evening, June 1, at 74 o'clock. Addresses by several distinguished friends of the cause.

MARRIED-In Cambridgeport, 20th inst., by Rev. Mr. Collier, John Franklin, of Nantucket, to Cornella Dalton, of C

GREENOUGH, aged 34.

DIED-In Lyan, May 8, of consumption, Mary E. B. Newell, aged 20 years, only child of the late Wm. M. Newell.

B. Newell.

M. Newell.

M. Newell.

This young person was one of these instances of pure life and beautiful death, which not only reflect the heavenly grace of Christianity, but charm the beholder, and encourage all. Her mind was of that character not easily adulterated; her heart, also, was repulsive of impurity; and her life being cast beyond that character not easily adulterated; her heart, also, was repulsive of impurity; and her life being cast beyond that characters of human society, she grew up virtue's child, and became most naturally religion's daughter—and most faithfully did her spiritual parent instruct her, opening to her young, though mature mind, beautiful visions of 'that which is spiritual.'

Always bearing about with her the seeds of a fatal disease, for a year she was confined, and carried through its flattering stages till the end came. During her sickle ness, ever patient, always cheerful, calm and strong, when the hope of life here was proved groundless, her sickness became a lesson to others, and her death a theme of happy reflection. She was translated early, but fragrance unfailing is left in her memory, and to those mourning her loss, great consolation in her character, and the belief that though absent from the flesh, she is present in the spirit, not only with those gone before, but with those left behind.—Com.

To Young Mothers!

OLD UNCLE JERRY

Has at last permitted the compiling and publishing of his celebrated and valuable Letters to YOUNG MOTHERS. The volume is edited by Mrs. Ann E. Porter. It is a book of most excellent counsels, which, if heeded by all young mothers, would save infinite trouble and sadness, and innumerable family discom-

forts. Its contents are as follows :

1. Trials of Young Mothers.
2. Bathing and Dressing of Infants.
3. Physical Training of Children.
4. Food best adapted to their Growth.
5. Fresh Air, why necessary.
6. Treatment of Diseased Infants.

7. Moral Treatment. 8. Importance of forming the Habit of Obedi-

Importance of research in the second of the Going to School.

Intellectual Training of Children.
How to Enforce Habits of Order, &c.

14. Religious Instruction of Children.
15. Letter from an Aged Lady on Training Little

Ones. 16. Little Carvin, his Life and Death.

A Few Days in Uncle Jerry's Family.

A Few Thoughts for Husbands and Wives.

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Self-Reproach.

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demand continues without abatement. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.

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April 28.

Despotism in America. BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ. AUTHOR OF 'HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES .

This is a new edition, very much enlarged, and brought down to the present time, of a work published ten years since. It is a most timely publication, showing, as it does, in a manner not to be gainsaid, the regular, sys

tematic and constant encroachment of THE SLAVE POWER. From the adoption of the Constitution to the

NEBRASKA INIQUITY. Reader, would you know what despotism may exist

under the stars and stripes of a Republic, peruse with care this masterly work. PUBLISHED BY

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

JEWETT, PRESCOTT & WORTHINGTON, April 28 3t CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WHITES' DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS. No. 36 WASHINGTON ST.,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840, STAILL continue in successful operation; and having been recently refitted and improved by the addition of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the kind in the city,) the proprietors feel confident that they can now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequalled, elsewhere.

No person is expected to take a likeness that is not perfectly satisfactory.

Remember the old place, 36 Washington street, near Cornhill.

May 26.

4m.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GARRISON.

THOSE who would secure early and good impressions should engage them without delay. A few proof copies remain, at \$1 25 each. The others are offered at \$1. at \$1.
Persons at a distance can have them safely enveloped and mailed for eight cents, if pre-paid.
Frames can be furnished to order, including eval

Frames can be furnished to order, including eval and square. Gilt and dark wood at prices varying from \$1 25 to \$5 00, and upwards.

The approaching New England Anti-Slavery Convention will afford the friends a fitting opportunity to avail themselves of the long-hoped-for faithful portrait of the great anti-slavery Pioneer.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, May 20.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

To R sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, the 'Proceedings of the National Women's Rights Convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1858. Phonographically reported by T. C. Leland, of New York City. It is a handsomely printed pamphlet, making 174 large octavo pages; and contains the speeches of Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Antoinette L. Brown, Ernestine L. Rose, Caroline M. Severance, Abby Kelley Foster, Emma R. Coe, Frances D. Gage, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Joseph Barker, Charles C. Burleigh, Stephen S. Foster, H. B. Blackwell, Pres. Mahan, Rev. Mr. Nevin, &c. &c.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Reproductive Element in Man, as a means to his elevation and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Present is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the Future. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street.

April 14. 3mos.

AYS OF LIBERTY; or, Verses FOR THE TIMES.

Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH,
No. 15 ranklin street. Price 17 cents. May 26.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator.

A DREAM ABOUT LIBERTY. I dreamed I sought for Liberty, that I might ask A free-born Senate dare to pass that black Nebrasks

If o'er that lovely country the bloody stripes shall wave And her free soil be made to hold the crushed, heart-

But to my great astonishment, I could not find her when I sought among the markets and daily haunts of men, For no one seemed to know her, save by the empty

And that she changed so often, it never was the same.

I went back to the ancient days of 1775, But of spirits that had cherished her, there was no

To Concord and to Bunker Hill, and to its vis a vis, The dock in Boston harbor where she had taken tea.

I looked into her cradle, in brave old Fancuil Hall, Where, when she used to cry aloud, Europe gave back

the bawl : But on the very platform just where she used to stand, A wise man preached against her, with the Bible in his

She was not in the churches, for there I heard the views Of those exalted highest, who slept in the richest pews; And seeking her on Plymouth Rock, where the fathers fled from sin,

I found the iron entered there, for they had fence

In the halls of legislation, when I asked the gifte If he could tell me where she was, or where to go

He didn't even seem to know, and, what's more, didn't For if such a person ever lived, she never had be

seek her,

to see

there. I travelled to the sunny South, that I might chance

The whole of our so truly named ' Home of the bray and free'; And in our country's history might read the truthful sequel

Of that romance we all believe, 'All are born free and

'Twas there I found poor Liberty, in sad distress and Beneath the scorching sun and whip, hoeing th cotton plant;

Her laurel wreath all faded, her glories all laid low, And in the place of her proud staff she grasped a heavy

Trembling with fear, I woke, And loud my conscience spoke, How long shall these things be? And Faith thus answering me, Returned this message back : There is a power above. That rules us all in love: He hears the ravens when they cry. And shall the helpless negro die,

Because he too is black? ALICE BAILEY. Concord, Mass.

For the Liberator. ISAAC T. HOPPER.

The friend of Man! Oppression's foe! In him a virtuous man we see; His lengthy pilgrimage below, From guilt and sin seemed nearly free.

To whisper hope, and comfort bring, From wealth's proud halls to cottage hearth. And all around contentment fling-This was his mission here on earth.

Where vice and misery were found. And virtue shed no friendly ray, There you could hear his footsteps sound, There you could trace his glorious way.

The prisoner, in his grated cell, New courage took, when he appeared; And his kind words like dew-drops fell On hearts which guilt and sin had seared.

And men,-by fellow-men oppressed,-Felt safe, if they his care could gain: And fugitives around him pressed, To learn the way to Freedom's plain.

No worldly honors did he seek, But strove to do his Maker's will : He spent his strength to help the weak, And thus his Lord's commands fulfil. No buildings grand in crape were hung,

When his eyes closed in their last sleep; No bella with solemn pace were rung, But all the poor did mourn and weep, Then let us his example heed,

And let our strength to good be given; And when from earth we shall be freed, Be worthy to meet him in heaven. Hubbardston, Mass.

THE LITTLE GIANT OF THE WEST. From an unpublished poem, entitled, 'The Nebraskiad : or, Young America unhorsed in the Presidential Race.

Sought to bear the prize away, With airs tremendously defiant. At all times bold and uncompliant, He shook his locks in awful majesty. And seemed to fill immensity, And raised his voice to notes so loud and dread That he himself was filled with emotion And he raved, and foamed, and dashed like the oce And so clenched his fists, and so shook his bead. That Jove on Olympus shrunk back in dismay. But when in thunder tones the people spake,

When Illinois' little giant

In stern rebuke and withering scorn, The little giant felt the fatal stroke, And cursed his natal morn. He saw in Kansas' wild domain The grave of his ambition: He read on vast Nebraska's plain The fate of little giants slain-The type of his perdition. "He heard a shout borne on the breeze. And felt a burning shame; An image dangling from the trees, Or crackling in the flame, His soul affrights, while little sprites Dance attendance wild around him, And with fantasies confound him: Like shadows from the spirit world. Judas and Arnold,-base traitors of old,-Who sold cause and country for office and gold,

The black flag of treason unfurled-Claiming kindred with all traitors, Foes of God, and freedom haters. In dire dismay, the little giant tore his flowing hair, And smote his breast like one distressed; With piteous means and deleful greans

He sank into despair. Alas!' be cried, 'I've missed the dazzling prize, And nought but misfortunes await me; With heart-felt contempt all patriots despise, And even the demagogues hate me. How hard is my lot! What a terrible fate! But still I have one consolation; If I cannot repose in the chair of the State. And gather up laure's, and make myself great; Why, then, I will rule my plantation.'

SELECTIONS.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE

What subject is of more importance to the well-bein of the human race than that of MARRIAGE and PARENT-AGE? Yet how few there are who give it any seriou consideration! But the time for its universal investigation, and its strict personal application, has come. The work recently published in Boston, entitled, ' Man-RIAGE AND PARENTAGE, or, The Reproductive Element in Man, as a Means to his Elevation and Happiness, by HENRY C. WRIGHT,' is worthy of the widest circulation and the most attentive perusal. It may be obtained of BELA MARSH, 9 Franklin street. Bead the following of sex, and its use.

L. Children can understand this as soon and

EXISTENCE OF CHILDREN:

TO WHOSE AGENCY IS IT TO BE ATTRIBUTED !- WHO RESPONSIBLE FOR IT? - A FATAL POPULAR ERROR.

Three topics present themselves in all inquiries into human life and destiny, i. e., Existence, Organization, Development. Whose agency controls these, in regard to children! The preceding pages show that the responsibility for their organization and development, previous to birth, rests on the parents. The question arises, Who is responsible for the child's EXISTENCE! To ask the question, is to answer it. The agency that gives existence to a child is as obvious as that which places the field shorts the seed to death. ploughs the field, plants the seed, tends the crop, and gathers in the harvest. We know the child is the result of an act of the parents.

Yet, through some strange perversion of their moral nature, parents feel no more responsibility for the existence of their children, than for that of for the existence of their children, than for that of the sun. The first earnest inquiry of the child is, 'Who made me?' Over nothing do children pon-der with more seriousness and wonderment. The answer is generally evasive and untrue. A direct answer is generally given in children's Catechisms. The first question is, 'Child, who made you?' 'God,' is the answer. This is usually regarded as the first element of a religious education. These who have not been

a religious education. Those who have not been taught this are counted Heathen and Atheists. Why! Not because they have not been taught to tell the truth, to be sincere, honest, faithful, lov-ing and kind, but because they are not taught to itter what every man and woman must know to be who have not taught their children this untruth, are considered cr dren this untruth, are considered cruel to their off-spring. Many an exclamation of surprise and pity have I heard over children, who, when asked who made them, have answered, 'I don't know.' I heard a little boy hold the following conversa-

tion with his school-teacher :-Teacher. Do you know any thing about God? Child. No. Who is he? T. Did your father and mother never tell you

C. No; they don't know him. I never saw Poor child! Did they never tell you who

Child. Who is Go Who is God? Where is he? I want to

Teacher. What do you want to see him for?

C. Did God make little sister, too?

T. Yes; God made all children. Why do you I want to ask him why he did n't give her

eyes like mine. She never could see any thing. Did God make her blind?

Did God make her blind?

T. Yes; God never gave her eyes, as he did you, to see all the pretty things.

C. Then I don't like him. Where is he? I want to see him, and tell him I don't like him.

T. Poor, lost child! How neglected!

In the same school was a little girl, some three years old, of whom the teacher asked—'Jane, who

Child. I grew on a rose bush. Teacher. No, my child, you did not grow on a rose bush. Rose bushes bear roses, not chil-

C. Yes, I did; for mother caus me bush, bud, and says she found me on a rose bush.
T. Poor child! God made you.
C. No, he did n't; mother says I grew on : Yes, I did; for mother calls me her rose

one bush.

T. Dreadful! Shocking cruelty!

'Why,' said a visitor, 'what have they done!'

T. Nothing; not even taught her who made

her.

Visitor. They feed and clothe her well, and evidently inculcate kind and loving feelings and principles; and the child looks very happy and

But they have not even taught her that God v. But she has; she thinks she came from a

T. But all know that is not true.

The truth, at once : that God made her. V. But do you not know that is not the truth, and that God had no more to do in the creation of that child, than he would have in its death, if its parents were to give it poison?

T. I admit that what you say is according to the facts of Reproduction. Children do derive ex-

istence from their parents.

V. Why not tell them so? When you say to

V. Why not tell them so? When you say to that child, 'God Made You,' your words convey to her mind an untruth, as really as do the words of her mother, when she says she grew on a rose bush. Thus, in the first step of what is called a religious education, children, instead of being directed to known facts, are led off into the regions of romance, and a fiction is presented to them as a fact. Instead of directing their minds to realities, which would at once satisfy their curvaity and which would, at once, satisfy their curiosity, and set them at rest on the rock of truth, they are sent off into the world of fancy, in search of one to whom they owe existence. From this false start-ing-point, they are led on, step by step, into the dark, intricate ways of an infinite romance, until dark, interest ways of an infinite romance, until they lose sight of the facts of their being, and are prepared to receive as literal truth, the most absurd and monstrous fictions. It is cruel thus to abuse the minds of children, when they so much more readily apprehend facts than fiction, and appreciate truth than falsehood. An untruth is ever hurtful to the human soul.

The following conversation took place, in my presence, between a Minister and a Layman:

Layman. What do you regard as the essential element of a pious education!

Minister. To know whence we came, what we are, and whither we go.

L. I like that. But a child asks you, 'Who made me!' What would you say!

M. That God made him, of course.

L. A friend of mine had a child three months old. It had some pain in the stomach. The mother gave it some paregoric. It went to sleep, and never awoke. Who killed that child?

M. The mother.

L. True: but what difference in the agency of God in the creation of that child and its death! God established a law, by which life resulted, in one case, by an act on the part of both parents; and death, in the other, by an act of the mother.

M. True; but God did not give the poison.

L. Nor was it the act of God from which that child originated. Are men and women responsible for the intended results of their own acts!

M. Certainly. If a man strikes another, intending the result to be death, he is responsible for the milended results of their own acts!

M. Certainly. If a man strikes another, intending the result to be death, he is responsible to the death, he is responsible to be death, he is responsible to the mother and he was a young man of education from the hold and resided for some years at Lou
The Press, all over the conclusion to a such. It was brought to its conclusion by a combined trial as a farce, and denounce it as such. It was brought to its conclusion by a combined trial as a farce, and denounce it as such. they lose sight of the facts of their being, and are

M. Certainly. If a man strikes another, intending the result to be death, he is responsible for that result, and ought to be so regarded and treated.

L. Is not the existence of this child the result.

L. Is not the existence of this child the result whom he had continued to hold the most friendly of a human act, as truly as the death of him whom

L. Is not the existence of this child the result of a human act, as truly as the death of him who was struck on the head?

M. It is.

L. Why, then, deceive the child, by teaching him to hold God responsible for his existence? Why not refer him to the visible authors of his being, and teach him to hold his father and mother solely responsible? In all common things, you refer natural results to natural causes; but here, on introduce an unseen, fetitious cause, to account Excitement was high in Louisville on Saturday Lawyer Wolfe's house was assailed, and, as one of you introduce an unseen, fictitious cause, to account for a most common phenomenon, the result of hu-

man agency.

M. But God connected the existence of the effigy.

the attorneys for the prisoner, he was burnt in effigy.

The indignation against Mr. Crittenden was very M. But God connected the existence of the child with an act on the part of the parents.

L. In the same sense has he connected death with the use of poison; yet you say, the mother killed the child, — ignorantly, to be sure, but she killed it. When you teach a child to east the Wards—he cannot recover.'

on God the consequence of a human act, your teachings are untrue and most injurious. Better teach nothing, than a falsehood. There is more piety in leaving a child in ignorance of the authors of his being, till his own soul shall render the true answer, than to tell him God is responsible for his existence. ble for his existence.

M. But would you have parents explain to their child en the laws of reproduction?

L. If you tell them any thing, tell them the

truth.

M. But would they understand it!

L. As well as they do the laws of reproduction among animals and flowers; as well as adults

can.
M. But adults can understand the distinction

L. Children can understand this as soon and as well as they can any facts respecting their physical nature. The process of reproduction is ever going on in their presence. It is much more satisfactory and beneficial to children to be instructed in the facts of this process, than to cast a mist about this most important but most common of human functions, and attempt to satisfy their curiosity by falschood.

M. But, in doing this, we must call their attention to the distinction between male and female and the satisfy their curiosities to the distinction between male and female and female

tion to the distinction between male and female, and

L. True. What then? This distinction is known to children early in life. All animated nature teaches them on this subject. Unconscious of impropriety, they freely and innocently speak of it, till chided by parents and others, and made to feel and think this most common of all Nature's works, and more intimately connected with the elevation or destruction of the human race than an other, must never be spoken of by parents, or by brothers and sisters, except in secret, and then, brothers and sisters, except in secret, and then, only in a whisper; and even then, only by males to males, and females to females. They are told it is something to be ashamed of, to be able to think, speak or write about it, as they do about other natural phenomena. So the distinction of sex, with its uses and abuses, must be wrapt in mystery, whose deep secrets it were a shame to disclose. On no subject might children more easily be taught to feel and think with purity and respect than on this, were true and elevating influences brought to bear upon them. But now, the manbrought to bear upon them. But now, the man-ner in which parents, and others, generally think and speak on this subbject, is so false and debas ing, that it seems a miracle that any child can es cape the wreck of his moral nature in reference to this distinction, and its natural and ennobling use Of all relations, this is the most absorbing, and designed to be the most happy and enobling; yet, it is looked upon as almost the only forbidden topic between parents and children. How many children are taught by parents to know the nature of the sexual distinction and its object? Not one

M. But would it not tend to excite the passions of children, and to ruin the moral purity their hearts and lives! Even without such in struction, we see how soon they take to practices, both solitary and social, that ruin their bodies as well as their minds. How ruinous, then, to teach

made you!

C. Yes, many times. They say I grew in the garden, and that they found me there.

T. I must tell you that God made you.

The child was puzzled at this solution of the mystery of his being, no less than by that of his parents, and asked—

well as their minds. How ruinous, then, to teach them on these matters!

L. Precisely in proportion to their ignorance on this matter will be their sensualism. It is certain they will, early in life, have their attention called to this distinction, and they will ask what it means. They will, generally from some contains. it means. They will, generally, from some source,

early learn to make some distinction a source of sen-sual indulgence. The question is not, then, shall they know it! but, from whom shall they get their knowledge — from those who would keep their hearts pure, and have them associate the distinc-tion of sex and its great purposes with all that is pure and noble in manhood, or from those who will teach them to associate it with all that is mean shameful and degrading? There is no other alter native. The knowledge they will have. Shall it be of that kind which shall purify and elevate, or pollute and degrade them! The only way to save human beings from solitary and social abuses of the sexual nature is, to instruct them as early and fully as possible, as soon as they are capable of learning anything respecting their physical and social nature, what is the nature and true design of this distinction of sex. Let them be taught openly and promiscuously, in a way that shall be get in them a feeling of respect for a distinction s identified with the perpetuity and perfection of the race, and with all reasonable hopes of the triumph of truth over error, of right over wrong. My only hope of salvation from the physical, mental and moral diseases and pollutions that now afflict bu-man beings, is in the distinction of sex, and the endearing relations, the purifying and elevating influences, that grow out of them. From the outinfluences, that grow out of them. From the out-set of life, let children be taught, in the family, in the school, in the church, and through the press to regard the marriage and parental relations that are based on this distinction as the most sacred, potential and enduring of all human relations.— Let them be taught to reverence the natural laws that govern it, as the most sacred and binding of all the laws of God, inasmuch as on obedience to

them depend the organization, character and des-tiny of man now, and in the great future. Let boys and girls understand their natures, as males and females, and the relations which, by reason of the distinction, they are in after life to assume to each other, as husbands and wives, and to all future generations, as fathers and mothers. Then their curiosity ceases. They will understand the process by which they are created, so far as it can be known. Their thoughts will not dwell upon it anxiously: they will feel no excitement about it; anxiously; they will feel no excitement adout it; they will be accustomed to hear it spoken of openly, and as associated with truth, with purity and delicacy, with all manly and womanly feeling, and never with shame and pollution. Then, when prompted by Nature to become husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, they will do so naturally, trowing and conversition the beauty and sublimits. knowing and appreciating the beauty and sublimit

jects and abuses, has been the source of more crime and misery, and a greater hindrance to the progress

THE WARD CASE.

and elevation of mankind, than ignorance on

ly spreading throughout the county.

At Cynthiana, on Saturday last, a popular mass meeting was held, at which effigies of the Judge. of these relations, and prepared lovingly and anothrity of these relations, and prepared lovingly and nobly to meet the responsibilities and discharge the duties imposed by them. Ignorance in regard to the sexual element in human nature, and its great ob-

neeting was held, at which emgies of the Suage.
jurors, counsel, the Wards, etc., were hung on a
pole, carried in procession through the town, and
then fornally set up and burned in front of the
Court House. In Ghent, Ky., as soon as the verdict became known, great excitement prevailed, and an indignation meeting was immediately call-ed to give expression to the feelings of the comed to give expression to the feelings of the com-munity. At this meeting, a series of well-written resolutions was adopted, expressing sorrow and dismay that such a jury could be found in the Commonwealth, declaring their intention to burn to leave New Albany previous to this, as prepara-tions were making to turn him out. Committees have been appointed in Louisville to collect funds for the erection of a monument to Professor Butler.

in defence of Ward, and exerting his influence and

NOTICE.

A meeting of the citizens of Louisville, favorable to

PROFESSOR BUTLER.

is requested at the Court House, April 29th, at early

To the 'Wolfe Blood Hounds of Louisville.'

The most atrocious murder ever perpetrated in arcommunity, was the killing of Mr. W. H. G. Butler, I Matt. F. Ward. It is a sacred and solemn duty due the dead, and to the now blackened and dishonor

FELLOW ' BLOOD HOUNDS : '

THE WARD CASE

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Tuesday, copies from the Louisville Courier and Democrat of the previous day, a full account of the great meeting held in that city on Saturday evening, to express the indignation of the people at the extraordinary verdict of the Hardin county jury, in the case of Matt. F. Ward. Towards noon on Saturday, a mysterious placard was posted at the corners of the streets, surmounted with a death's head, and having certain calculated by a Kentucky Jury. He was rich, belonged to a powerful family, and, according to the morality of Kentucky society, was not to be blamed for taking the life of a schoolmaster. What! hang a Kentucky gentleman for killing a pedagogue! Ridiculous!

Last Monday, a man, the property of a Mr. Street, of Charleston, South Carolina, was strong the the neck and hung with as little ceremony.

If the accounts received are true, the People are resolved to pay all the expenses of the prosecution, and to punish those who have labored to shield the guilty. 'Money has done it,' is the general cry. Mammon bought up the big men, and they combined, with the men of wealth, to screen the murderer. Both the Courier and Democrat of Louisville are bitter in their denunciation of the escape of Ward.

The family influence of the Wards is said to be extended; their wealth, great. From the first, the public supposed they would buy off justice, and shield the criminal. But his acquittal was not dreamed of—all said, it will be manslaughter, or the jury will disagree. Either of these results would not have startled the people of Louisville. But when the news came that Ward had been acquitted—that the murderer had been whitewashed by the Jury, their indignation knew no bounds. 'Money has done it.' It is the work of family influence.' There is no such thing as justice, when wealth and social influences combine is. Keep the supposed that the Ward family had left town, which also contributed to the prevention of mob violence.

The above card had a benenicial elect, and probably prevented any serious outbreak of popular misrule. A report also prevailed that the Ward family had left town, which also contributed to the prevention of mob violence.

By sundown the court-yard fence was pretty well

'Money has done it.' 'It is the work of family influence.' 'There is no such thing as justice when wealth and social influence combine in Kentucky.' These were the declarations made in Louisville, and the belief of the people was in accordance with them. Hence, violence was threatened even against those who defended Ward, and against the family of Ward.

Mr. Wolfe published a card in the Courier, denying flatly naving used the obnoxious language attributed to him. The Courier is, however, assured by several persons who heard the speech, that Mr. Wolfe used the exact language, which caused the Wolfe used the exact language, which caused the demonstrations of excitement against him. The course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent, the Rev. J. H. Heywood was discharged in the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent, the Rev. J. H. Heywood was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent, the Rev. J. H. Heywood was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden mittee was absent to the course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden mittee was absent to the course of requested to address the meeting, which he did with his accustomed heauty and effectiveness. Uptalents powerfully in that direction, is bitterly commented on by many of our Kentucky exchang-

bout that result, and some attending circumstansubversive of the fundamental principles of personal security, guaranteed to us by the constitution of
the State.

3. Resolved, That the published evidence given

present feeling for twenty years.

In addition to the above, we give the following facts from the papers of Louisville. An immense meeting was held in Louisville on Saturday night. The following was the call, as published in the Louisville Courier, with a large display of big type: ance of his regular and responsible duties as a teacher of youth; and notwithstanding the verdic of a corrupt and venal jury, the deliberate judgment of the heart and conscience of this community pro-nounces that killing to be murder.

6. Resolved, That in the death of Wm. H. G. of the heart and consc

6. Resolved, That in the death of Wm. H. G. Butler, his family have lost a most devoted, affectionate, faithful son, brother, husband and father—the cause of education a most accomplished friend and advocate—one whose talents and acquirements placed him in front of his useful and honorable profession, and that society has lost one of its purest and best members, whose life is unspotted by a single blemish—us gentle and noble a spirit as ever breathed.

7. Resolved, That in token of our respect and affection for and as an evidence of our appreciation.

the dead, and to the now blackened and disnonored name of Kentucky, from whence truth has fled, and justice has been disregarded, to call a meeting of the 'Wolfe Blood Hounds of Louisville,' that we may give expression to our feelings in reference to this most outrageous verdict of Hardin county jury, and the man who dared stigmatize American citizens as

Another resolution deprecated violence. affection for, and as an evidence of our appreciation of W. H. G. Butler, we will at once take measures

It appears that Mr. Wolfe, who is the Senator from the Louisville district, in his speech to the jury spoke of the people of Louisville as 'blood hounds.' This, however, he denies.

United States, to which he was elected by the Legislature of Kentucky last winter.

Addresses were delivered by several persons. The front door of Robert J. Ward's house was set on fire, by the burning effigy of Matt. Ward being thrown against it.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT ELIZABETHTOWN. We understand that not long subsequent to the return of the verdict of acquittal in the Ward case, the people of Elizabethtown held a public meeting.

Resolutions were passed, execrating the jurors and holding their actions up to public scorn. Great excitement prevailed in the village, and was rapidly spreading throughout the county. boys, and a good deal of damage done. We made diligent inquiry, and satisfied ourselves that the men at work in this part of the city had no connection, either in person or spirit, with the large, respectable and orderly assemblage at the Court

The Gazette says : We learn that there were be tween 7,000 and 10,000 persons present, many of them from New Albany and Jeffersonville, on the other side of the river.

The twelve jurymen, Mr. Wolfe, Matt. Ward and the witness Barlow, were burnt in effigy. After this, the crowd proceeded to the house of Senator Wolfe on Chestnut street. The house was darkentaries,' and 'the volunteers in lending the influ- to be heard. The multitude immediately demand ence of their names and places to rescue from of-fended justice a culprit stained with blood, and The Colonel made various ineffectual efforts to be fended justice a culprit stained with blood,' and entering a solemn protest against the course pursued by the Judge in the case. Matt. Ward, accompanied by his wife and brother, has left Louis-ville, and taken passage on the steamer James Park. He went to Cannelton, Indiana, but when the fact of his presence became known there, considerable excitement was manifested, and it was proposed to address the murderer a letter, requesting him to leave the town. It seems that he had to leave New Albany previous to this, as prepara

Last Friday, Matthew F. Ward, who had, for

placerd was posted at the corners of the streets, surmounted with a death's head, and having certain cabalistic signs, and rumors were circulated that violence was to be committed upon the houses of Ward and Senator Wolfe. A rudely painted sign was erected on a high fence opposite Mr. Wolfe's house, having upon it the words— Matt. Ward, the Murderer.' The rumors gained strength that violence would be committed, which induced the brother of the murdered man to issue the following card, which was widely circulated during the afternoon, all over the city:

'To the Prople of Louisville:—

I have heard it stated that fears are entertained that some deeds of violence will be committed in this community, which is so justly incensed on account of the infamous verdict of a Hardin County Court. Hoping that, on account of my connection with the dead, I may have some influence in this matter, I take the liberty of a white house.

I have leard it stated that fears are entertained that some deeds of violence will be committed in this community, which is so justly incensed on account of the rank of the victim. The Kentuckians should that, on account of my connection with the dead, I may have some influence in this matter, I take the liberty of addressing you. In addition to the injury which has been done to all, I have lost a brother who was dear to me as the spoke of my eye—a brother in whom I never me as the spoke of my eye—a brother in whom I never have some hope of progress in the dark and bloody ground.—Phil. Reg.

Money has done it. There is no such thing as justice when wealth and social influence combine in Kentucky. These were the declarations made in Louisville, and the belief of the people was in accordance with them. Hence, violence was threatened even against those who defended Ward, and against the family of Ward.

A correspondent writes us, 'You can have nidea of the excitement here—it would not do for Matt. Ward to show himself to the crowd.' On Friday a handbill was published, addressed to the 'Wolfe Bloodhounds of Louisville'—the same day, a meeting was called by citizens, 'to erect a monument to the lamented Butler'—and Barton, who was ready to testify for the Wards, was ejected from Brown's Hotel, and could not remain in the city.

The Louisville Courier of Saturday gives the following account of the egging of Mr. Wolfe's house:
Yesterday morning a number of small boys made as demonstration signist Seaator Wolfe, one of the attorneys in the Ward case, on the street, as he was leaving his dwelling to go to his office. They hooted at him as he passed along, and a few light missiles were thrown, but no damage done.

At a late hour last night, the scholars of one or more of the schools in the city procured about 40 dozen eggs, good and bad, and with a miscellaneous assortment of stones, chunks and eggs, discharged several volleys at the house, greatly to the building's disfigurement, and the smashing of the eggs.
Several squads of the police appeared, and commanded peace, but there was nothing broken but he eggs, and perbaps a pane or two of glass.

Mr. Wolfe published a card in the Courier, denying flatly naving used the obnoxious language attributed to him. The Courier is, however, assured by several persons who heard the speech, that Mr.
Wolfe used the exact language, which caused the demonstrations of excitement against him. The course of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden in volunteering

commented on by many of our Kentucky exchanges. The New Albany Ledger publishes the names of the jurymen in the Ward case, surrounded by black lines, with the remark, 'The following are the jurymen who have rendered their names forever infamous by this verdict. Money and perjury have done the deed.'

LOUISVILLE, April 29.

Excitement at the result of the Ward trial runs at its bighest stage. It is not produced so much by the result itself, as by the means used to bring about that result, and some attending circumstances.

who dared stigmatize American citizens as

'BLOOD HOUNDS,'
because they desire justice to be done the murderers of the lamented Butler. We propose this (Saturday) night at the Court House, the time and place for meeting. Come one, come all, and let Kentucky give evidence that there are men that money cannot buy. Turn out, fellow Blood Hounds,' and vindicate yourselves. There will be speeches and resolutions expressive of the just indignation of our citizens.

THE PEOPLE.

April 28, 1854.

"BLOOD HOUNDS,'
No soon as the resolutions were passed, the committee retired with them to the crowd below, where they were read by Sherrod Williams, and carried with equal unanimity. After the committee left the meeting above, resolutions were moved and carried requesting the two Wards to leave the city, inviting Nat Wolfe to resign his seat in the State Senate and follow them, and requesting John J. Crittenden to resign his place in the Senate of the United States, to which he was elected by the

the jurors in effigy, branding with contempt 'the part played in this drama by certain official digni-

JUSTICE AMONG THE CHIVALRY.

what he conceived an insult to his brother, a school-boy, armed himself to the teeth, sought the school-room of Professor Butler, called him 'a scoundrel and a coward,' and shot him dead, was

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MOTORPATHIC CARD

DR. H. HALSTED, formerly of Halsted Hill Dester, N. Y., well known as the author of the of chronic and female diseases, has recently port and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL WA CURE RETREAT, at Northampton, Mass, sk with improved facilities, he will continue the part of his peculiar system, in connection with the list pathic Treatment.

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